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# **U.S. Foresees** A Tight but Highly Lethal **Military Force**

### 5-Year Strategy Seeks Capability of Winning Simultaneous Conflicts

By Paul Horvitz

International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — After four decades of planning for war against the Soviet Union. U.S. strategists announced a blueprint Wednesday to shrink and reconfigure the American military so that highly mobile, highly lethal forces could win two major regional conflicts at the same time.

The new strategy, which would be imple mented over the next five years, requires the continued presence of 100,000 American troops in Europe and 98,000 in Korea and Japa evels that are unchanged from recent U.S. plans. Joint military exercises would be more frequent, and the advance positioning of equip-ment in Korea and Southwest Asia would be

U.S. Navy ships would continue to patrol the Pacific and Mediterranean and the waters off Southwest Asia, but fewer aircraft-carrier de-

NATO seems cool to quickly taking in the former Warsaw Pact nations. Page 2.

ployments and more helicopter-carrying amphibious assault ships might be seen, the Penta-

President Bill Clinton has approved the strategy, which alters the fundamental concept of a U.S. fighting force to meet new enemies in new places now that the Soviet Union has dissolved. Its economic and political benefit is that it allows the president to offer future defense

budgets that are significantly smaller than had been envisioned only a few years ago. The U.S. Navy, for example, would bave 45 to 50 submarines, down from 81, and a range of planned aircraft would be canceled. The "bottom-up" U.S. review was based on

certain assumptions, one being that the kind of regional war the United States might face could be an invasion of South Korea by North Korea or an invasion of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia by a reinvigorated Iraq. These potential threats were chosen for planning purposes and should not be regarded as a prediction of future conflicts. the Pentagon review said.

Even if two such conflicts emerged at nearly the same time, the strategy still envisions that there would be additional U.S. forces available for lesser threats in the Caribbean or Mediter-

A related assumption was that the threats of the future would come on short notice from rogue leaders bent on regional domination, from the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons, and from threats to democratic changes in

To meet these contingencies, Defense Secre-tary Les Aspin and General Colin L. Powell. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, sketched a U.S. military that is smaller in nearly every category except the U.S. Marine Corps, that envisions even more "smart" weaponry than was on display in the 1991 Gulf War, that can move very quickly in smaller units, and that stresses tactical missile defense systems such as the Patriot over strategic or nuclear missile

Gone is the plan to surge across the Atlantic to meet a Soviet iovasion. Gone is the hairtrigger readiness for global nuclear conflict. Gone is the perceived need to station more than 300,000 troops in Europe, a level seen only five

years ago.
"We have to be ready to fight in a range of

places," General Powell said.
The oew U.S. Army, strategists said Wednesday, will move in brigade rather than division strength. Its arsenals will increasingly consist of armor and supplies positiooed in advance at hases abroad or on ships at sea, It will need more fast ships, more precise bombs. And as a cost-saving measure, the air force and navy plan to build a new generation of attack jet that would have different silhouettes but as much as

See DEFENSE, Page 6

# **Yeltsin Orders** Suspension of **Vice President**

By Margaret Shapiro

Mashington Post Scrike

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin ordered the suspension Wednesday of a bitter rival, Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi, for alleged involvement in a highly politicized cor-

ruption scandal.

Mr. Yeltsin also removed Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir F. Shumciko, a close associate, for the same reason.

An official spokesman said Mr. Yeltsin signed a decree Wednesday temporarily removing both men from office because corruption allegations around them was damaging the government. The length of the suspension would depend on the outcome of an investigation in in the allegations, said Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Anatoli Krasikov.

Mr. Rutskoi's dismissal is in many ways purely symbolic. Once allies, the two split over Mr. Yeltsin's decision to push ahead with radical economic change. Mr. Yeltsin long ago took away all of Mr. Ruskoi's duties, most of his staff and security detail, and the official trim-

mings of office. Mr. Yeltsin's docree appears aimed in part nt stopping the growing perception of out-of-con-trol corruption pervading Russia's political es-tablishment. But it is also being seen here as the opening move in what is expected to be a bitter political struggle between the president and his

conservative opponents. The degree is certain to set off controversy See RUSSIA, Page 2



Palestinian women attending a West Bank meeting Wednesday of the radical Hamas group, held to protest the Israeli-PLO accord.

# Bosnia Peace Negotiations Fall Apart

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

GENEVA - The latest international effort inexpectedly wednesday night after boshlan Muslims refused to accept a draft peace agreement unless their Serbian and Croatian enemies were willing to cede them more territory.

Hours earlier, Muslim, Serbian and Croatian

panded international peacekeeping force needed to carry out the peace plan.

But, in the end, both Serbs and Croats rejectto end the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina collapsed ed Muslim demands for more territory in eastern Bosnia and northwestern Bosnia and for rights over Bosnia's only port on the Adriatic Sea, at Neum. All the parties as well as the mediators then decided there was no purpose io continuing the negotiations.

Alija Izetbegovic, the president of Bosnia's officials all said that a final accord seemed in be within reach, while UN officials were already turning their attention to formation of the exjust concessions." He blamed the failure of the

talks on "those who have benefited most from

Slobodan Milosevic, the president of Serbia, and Franjo Tudjman, the president of Croatia, who were participating in the meetings here, both blamed the Muslim leadership for the new crisis. The Bosnian Croat leader, Mate Boban, added that "the barbingers of death" had broken up the talks.

The only glimmer of hope was that all sides pledged not to intensify the war and insisted that they were ready to resume the negotiations See BOSNIA, Page 2

### Kiosk

# Talks More Time

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) - South Africa's democracy negotiators failed on Wednesday in meet their self-imposed deadline for agreement on draft legislation on a transition to majority rule, but decid-

ed in give themselves more time.

The 23 groups still taking part in negotiations oo a new constitution had set Wednesday as the target for agreeing four draft bills on the transition from white rule to democracy, but managed only to agree rwo on noncontentious issues. Negotiators extended their own deadline, scheduling

**Business/Finance** 

Kodak is seeking steep tariffs oo Fuji Photo imports to the United States. Page 9.

Books		Page 7.
Bridge		Page 7.
Dow Jo	nes	Trib Index
Down 6.15 a,645		Down 0.19% 1na.88
The Dollar New York	Wed. clase	previous close
DM	1.659	1.6765
Pound	1.5045	1,4919
Yen	105.35	104,775
F	5.83	5.8555

# South Africans Give

further debate on one of the remaining; bills oo Thursday,

political back rooms, the Israeli government has begun its campaign to sell the tentative peace agreement with the Palestinians to an uncertain public and to parliament.

Senior officials predict success in both are-nas. But they acknowledge that sizable blocks of skeptics still need to be persuaded that hand-ing over partial authority to Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, and giving a seal of approval to the long-hated Palestine Liberation Organization, will not put them in peril.

And they must contend with an unyielding core of enemies on the political right, conspicuously among settlers in the territories, who threaten massive civil disobedience, raising a specter of Jew battling Jew over the future of the land.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin got a taste of the possibilities Wednesday when angry pro-

# **Jordan Set to Ratify** Mideast Agreement

# Mutual Recognition by Israel and PLO 'May Happen Soon,' Peres Declares

By William E. Schmidt

CAIRO - A senior Jordanian official said Wednesday that his government was ready to ratify the broad outline of a future peace treaty with Israel, once the Palestinians and the Israelis sign their own accord on limited Palestinian self-rule in the occupied territories.

The remarks were the first clear acknowledgment among Israel's Arab neighbors that the sudden and surprise breakthrough between Is-rael and the Palestinian leadership would now push other Arab governments involved in the Middle East peace talks in press forward with their own separate agreements with Israel.

[The Israeli foreign minister. Shimon Peres, said recognition was close, news agencies reported. He said such an accommodation on recognition "may happen rather soon." But he also warned: "We may discover unknown hurdles in our way, so I would be careful."

[A Palestinian spokeswoman, Hanan Ashrawi, said in Washington that there could be "a genuine breakthrough on that front." At PLO headquarters in Tunis a senior PLO official, Yasser Abed Rabbo, predicted mutual

recognition within days.]

The Jordanian official, who spoke in a telephone interview on the condition be not be dentified, said: "Now that the Palestinians have shown movement and progress, it is likely we will be able to move ahead, too. What is happening now is a good sign, because we have always believed in a comprehensive peace." The official said Amman was willing to ac-

cept what he described as an "agenda" outlin-ing a future peace settlement between the two countries, which would then enable the two governments to move forward on negotiations

toward signing a formal peace treaty.

The terms of the agenda, governing such matters as allocation of water rights from the Jordan River and the right of return of Palestinian refugees who fled to Jordan following the 1967 war, had been agreed in earlier negotia-tions but had been held in abeyance pending movement in talks between Israel and Jordan's Arab partners, including the Palestinians.

There have also been unconfirmed reports that Syria and Israel have had extensive negotiations during the Middle East peace talks over the terms of an Israeli withdrawai from the Golan Heights, but President Hafez Assad of Syria and other officials have refused to consider or discuss any separate agreement until the the larger question of the Palestinians had been

Quoting an unidentified official of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Reuters reported

from Amman that Israel was holding secret talks in Spain with Syria and Lebanon to discuss separate agreements with the two natioos. The Spanish Foreign Ministry and U.S. Embassy officials in Madrid could not confirm the report and said they had no information about any such talks taking place in Spain.

The Israeli and Syrian delegations in peace talks in Washington denied that their countries had been holding secret negotiations in Spain.

[On Tuesday night, PLO and Israeli officials left Oslo, where they had met secretly since Sunday, the PLO representative, Nabil Shaath, told The Associated Press. The PLO officials returned in their headquarters in Tunis, from returned in their headquarters in Tunis, from where they were continuing their contacts with

the Israelis by phone, he said.]
While hard-line Palestinian and militant Muslim organizations have angrily condemned

Israeli settlers in the Gaza Strip face the question of whether to evacuate if the Palestin

s win self-rule. Page 6. the draft accord between the Israelis and the Palestinians, the public pronouncemeots coming from Jordan, Syria and Lebanon — the three frontline Arab states still officially on a war fonting with Israel - have until now maintained a cautious, even frosty, distance from the.

surprise peace talks.

Meanwhile, the three governments have engaged in a round of furious shuttle diplomacy over the last 36 hours, acknowledging that the reports of the secret Palestinian-Israeli talks

bad caught them by surprise.

King Hussein of Jordan met with Mr. Assad on Tuesday, and Foreign Minister Faris Bouez of Lebanon traveled to Damascus on Wednes-

day for meetings with the Syrian leader. In remarks in reporters, Mr. Bouez has raised doubts that the draft accord between Israel and the Palestinians goes far enough, and Syria's vernment-run newspapers have criticized the PLO leadership for breaking Arab ranks and negotiating secretly with Israel.

Mr. Peres said at a Jerusalem news conference Wednesday that a declaration of principles on Palestinian autonomy was ready for immediate signature independently of PLO-

Israeli recognition, Reuters reported. "The declaration of principles was approved by the two sides," he said. "It stands oo its own. In my judgment it is ready for signature."

The principles cover interim self-rule for the 2 million Palestinians under Israeli occupation, beginning with an Israeli troop withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of

# **Breakthrough Brings Threat** Of a Kesurgence in Terrorism

International Herald Tribune
The breakthrough in the Middle East peace process bas dramatically increased the likelihood of terrorist attacks by groups determined to wreck the agreement, according to security

"It's inevitable," said Robert H. Kupperman of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, "Not only will there be terrorism in the Middle East, I think there will be terrorism in the United States as well."

According in anti-terrorism sources, the threat has brought about extraordinary cooperauon between the Israeli secret service, Mossad, and the intelligence apparatus of the Pales-tine Liberation Organization.

Their common task is to prevent assassina-tion attempts against Mr. Arafat and Prime

Minister Vitzhak Rabin of Israel, and forestall terrorist operations designed to undermine the proposed declaration on Palestinian autonomy. Israel and the Palestinians also are receiving

information and belp from the intelligence or-ganizations of countries that have an interest in seeing the declaration succeed, notably the United States, according to the sources.

The biggest apparent threat comes from the militant Hamas organization, the Islamic Resistance Movement, which is estimated to have the support of up to 60 percent of the population in Palestinian refugee camps in the Gaza

Hamas, spawned in the Palestinian intifada, categorically rejects the concept of coexistence with the Israeli state. A series of attacks by Hamas's terrorist brigades caused Israel to de-

testers yelled "traitor" and hurled eggs in his direction as he toured several schools in Jerusa-

lem oo the opening of the new academic year. While Mr. Rabin shrugged off the demonstra-tors, they could nonetheless be the barbinger of

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said that he

See TERRORISM. Page 6

# **Now Comes the Hard Part:** Selling the Peace in Israel

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

JERUSALEM - On the streets and in the

expected "a clear majority" to support the draft agreement that be had worked out in secret with senior PLO officials. But he agreed that the government had to reassure nervous Israelis that their security would oot be compromised as they step onto unknown political terrain. It is not just that Israelis as a people are divided on the existential issues of peace, land and security, he said. Rather, "every Israelis is divided" within himself.

many more to come.

"If the Israeli public will be convinced that

there is a fair answer to the issue of security."

Mr. Peres told reporters, "I imagine that the majority of every Israeli — and for that reason

See ISRAEL, Page 6

# A Remount (and Potshots) for the Kaiser

By Brandon Mitchener International Hetald Tribune

FRANKFURT - Almost 50 years after he was shot off his horse by American artillery at the close of World War II, Kaiser Wilhelm I, founder of the second German empire in 1871, will return Thursday in his historic home where the Moselle meets the Rhine.

Wilhelm's return to Koblenz, halfway between Bonn and Frankfurt on a site steeped in history, falls on Sept. 2, the anniversary of Germany's 1870 military defeat of France at

"Nobody io Germany remembers the fact,

critical editorial.

The Kaiser is a 14-meter copy of an equestrian statue originally unveiled in 1897 by Wilhelm's successor. Wilhelm II, the last German emperor. The largest equestrian statue in the world at the time, it came to symbolize Germany's formation as a nation in 1871 and later, Germany's military power. Dressed in uniform. the emperor faced downriver toward France until 1945, when he was replaced by a German

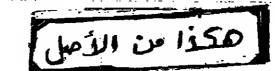
While France has not complained officially

and hopefully nobody in France does, either." about Wilhelm's resurrection or the timing of the Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung wrote in a his return, many Germans are nonetheless uneasy with the statue, which they say senselessly

glorifies Germany's martial past.

"It's wrong historically, wrong politically and wrong aesthetically," Rudolf Scharping now head of Germany's main opposition party, once said in fighting the statue's return. Herbert Bermeitinger, spokesman for the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate, described the statue as a political embarrassment

and an insensitive attraction to tourists. "It's no symbol of the Germany I know." he said, con-See KAISER, Page 2



THE END - Flyona Campbell of Scotland, 26, celebrating a 10,000-mile walk of

Africa, south to north, on Wednesday in Tangier. She left Cape Town in April 1991.

By William Drozdiak

Washington Past Service PARIS - The NATO allies appear reluctant to embrace Poland, Hungary and other East European countries as full members of the Atlantic alliance in the near future, even though Russia now seems less hostile to the idea.

Senior alliance diplomats said Western governments remained wary about extending NATO membership to any former members of the defunct Warsaw Pact because such a move could antagonize Russian nationalists and arouse Moscow's ancient fears of encirclement.

The diplomats also said the North Allantic Treaty Organization still needed to define its mission in the post Cold War era - the principal issue of a NATO summit meeting to be held in January — before responding to appeals from Eastern na-

applying for NATO membership and, in a joint declaration with President Lech Wato the interests of any state, including Rus-

But NATO diplomats said there was considerable skepticism about whether Mr. Yeltsin's position was shared throughout Russia's political and military hierarchy. "Right now, the prevailing wisdom is that to Europe's changed security environment bringing in Poland or any other state or it will become irrelevant. Bringing the

vacuum in their region.

In a significant policy change, however, embroil NATO in the region's ethnic rivalness and ensnare allied forces in the kind of of Incomposite the region's ethnic rivalness and ensnare allied forces in the kind of of Incomposite the region's ethnic rivalness and ensnare allied forces in the kind of the region's ethnic rivalness and ensnare allied forces in the kind of the region's ethnic rivalness and ensnare allied forces in the kind of the region's ethnic rivalness and ensnare allied forces in the kind of the region.

bers would provoke a stampede of counjoint declaration with President Lecb Wa-lesa, said such a move "did not run counter to the interest of the i organization and undermine its basic principle of collective defense, in which an attack on one country is deemed an attack

Those in favor of NATO's eastward expansion argue that the alliance must adapt would be risky and self-defeating for the East's ethnic troubles and security proballiance as a whole," a senior official said. lems into the alliance, they say, would Besides concern about Russia's reaction. make finding solutions easier because con-

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, a member of the Senate Forpeared to give Moscow's tacit approval for Poland to join the Western alliance. During a visit to Warsaw last week, Mr. Yeltsia said he "understood" Poland's motives in Skeptics also fear that adding new members would be peared in Eastern Eugen and the Czech Republic would help stabilize for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stampede of countries for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stampede of countries for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stampede of countries for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stampede of countries for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stampede of countries for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stampede of countries for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stamped of countries for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stamped of countries for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stamped of countries for NATO membership for Poland in Eastern Eugen would provoke a stamped of countries for Poland in Eastern Eugen would be provoke a stamped of countries for Poland in Eastern Eugen would be provoke a stamped of countries for Poland in Eastern Eugen would be provoked in Eastern Eugen wo rope and encourage the alliance to face up to the continent's new security threats.

Senator Lugar, who is touring European capitals to drum up support for a dramatic overhaul of NATO in advance of the January summit meeting, said in an interview that the alliance "needs new members as well as new missions." He said that extend-ation with the NATO alliance so that the

tions increasingly worried about a security there is a deep anxiety within the alliance flicts would be handled "within the families could cause them to lose an opportunity to anchor Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic in the Western alliance at a time when the three countries desperately wanted a commitment that would buttress their transitions to free-market democra-

> Partly to assuage their security worries. NATO has established the North Atlantic Cooperation Council as a forum for consultations with governments from Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

ing NATO's mutual defense contract to the countries involved could share ideas on three states would not prove a burden but defense planning, peacekeeping functions instead would prod the alliance into managing crises beyond its traditional borders.

Section 1 would not prove a burden but defense planning, peacekeeping functions and the role of the military under civilian political leadership in a democracy. But the Senator Lugar said "the wait and see experience has proven less than satisfac-

# **Ethnic German Influx** Slowing, Bonn Reports

Germans from Eastern Europe setfirst eight months of 1993, the inte-

nor Ministry said on Wednesday. It said 128,453 ethnie Germans had arrived in Germany by the end of August This was down from 130,247 in the first eight months of 1992 and well below the 149,092 in

Germany's constitution grants citizenship to East Europeans who can prove German ancestry.

Union, the ministry said. There were 120,305 from the former Soviet Union compared with 107,480 in the first eight months of 1992.

The influx from Poland and Romania dropped.

About 230,000 ethnie Germans from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union settled in Ger-

Kohl's ombudsman for foreigners. a recent wave of racist violence.

Conservatives worried about a loss of Germany's identity in a horderless Europe oppose this.

French Ban on Neo-Nazis

small neo-Nazi group, the Associa-tion of Fidelity to the Alsatian The largest group of ethnic Ger-mans came from the former Soviet racist and anti-Semitic, Reuters reported from Paris.

### Readers Several lefust and liberal groups. BONN — The number of ethnic including Chancellor Helmut tling in Germany declined in the have called on Bonn to liberalize its

France on Wednesday banned a

A government spokesman, Nicolas Sarkozy, said after a cabinet meeting that the group had about 40 members. He said Germany had banned similar groups that were in contact with the French associa-

The government has been trying France was ceded to Germany in to encourage ethnic Germans to 1871, restored to France in 1919 stay at home hy providing aid to improve living standards there.

### KAISER: A Remount in Koblenz

Continued from Page 1

trasting the statue with the flag it replaces. "It's nothing deadly serious, but it is an annovance."

The city disagrees. Not only does it expect the statute to be a tourist attraction, but "many older locals remember how the German Corner looked and are happy that the Kai-ser is coming back, Koblenz said in a news release. The German Coner is the historical name for the site, where German crusaders settled as early as the 13th century and Wilhelm lived 650 years later, ha fore, the merger of the two rivers also symbolizes the union of the

German tribes in a modern state. The statue, a copper copy of the

original, was commissioned and paid for with private funds, largely a donation by Werner Theisen, a local publisher. Donations from citizens paid for the statue's base.

was proposed, it was controversial. A commission of historians recom-mended against it, and the state, which owned the land, as well as major political parties, long reject-But in 1991 conservative Chris-

tian Democrats gave the project their blessing in hope of keeping control of Koblenz in state elections. In the end, they got the Kai-ser but lost the election. The state washed its hands of the matter by giving the land to Koblenz. Although Wilhelm, a king

Prussia, and Otto von Bismarck, his chancellor, are considered the emperor is also remembered as a ruthless reactionary. Ironically, many residents of

Rhineland-Palatinate state remember Wilhelm as a foreign invader. He arrived in Koblenz as military governor of the province, which an-From the day the slatue's return swered to Prussia.

### In a dispatch from Beijing in Aug. 31 editions, the name of the Chinese Communist Party chief was inaccurately rendered by the International Herald Tribune. This inaccurate spelling of Jiang Zemin's name had

help with the appeal of his extradition.

Correction

appeared in other accounts in the past. TRAVEL UPDATE

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Is Set to Renew Hanoi Sanctions

WASHINGTON (Combined dispatches) - Vietnam has exoperated

with efforts to account for missing U.S. soldiers, but President Bill Clinton will shortly renew the U.S. embargo on Hanoi, according to

Winston Lord, a senior State Department official.

Mr. Lord, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific
Affairs, said that on Sept. 14 "the president's authority to conduct

embargoes against certain countries - and this includes Cuba and North

Korea and a few others as well as Vietnam — lapses unless he chooses to renew it." He added, "You can be sure that on Sept. 14 the president will

of the statement by Mr. Winston Lord, so we do not want to make any comment on it at this time." a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "If the statement of Mr. Winston Lord includes anything that could compromise

the process of normalization between the United States and Victnam, we will ask for an explanation from the United States." (AFP. Reuters)

U.S. Warns on Thai Workers in Libya

BANGKOK (AFP) — The United States has urged Thailand to bring home Thai citizens working in chemical and nuclear facilities in Libya, an official said Wednesday. A senior U.S. diplomat met Interior Minister Chaovalit Yongchaiyut and labor officials this week to convey the message, the official added.

About 25 000 Their most in Library and the base of the convey the message.

About 25,000 Thais work in Libya, many of them not registered with the Labor Department here, an official said. About 200 of them are estimated to be working in nuclear weapons facilities, press reports said

The United States is seeking the extradition from Libya of suspects charged with planting a bomb on the Pan American airliner that blew up over Lockerbie in Scotland in 1988. Earlier this year the United States

warned third countries that it could not guarantee the safety of their

TAIPEl (Reuters) - Talks between Taiwan and China broke down :

without agreement in Beijing on Wednesday. Taiwanese media reported.
The talks, the first negotiations between the two sides since they agreed to establish a system of regular contacts in April, were to discuss the repatriation of illegal Chinese immigrants and the harmonization of the

two legal systems, among other issues.

But Taiwan pulled out of the talks on the third day because China

refused to negotiate in good faith. Taiwan state radio and television said.

They quoted Hsu Hui-you, head of the Taiwan delegation, as saying China wanted to change the agenda and demanded that Taipei return

four Chinese hijackers who commandered three airliners to Taiwan in separate incidents in recent months.

U.S. Won't Fight Demjanjuk Return

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Justice Department said Wednesday

that it would not oppose the return of John Demjanjuk to the United States but would seek bis deportation if he returned. The 73-year-old

former Cleveland autoworker could be freed by the Israeli authorities as early as the end of the week if Chief Justice Meir Shamgar of the Supreme Court rejects an appeal filed Wednesday by Nazi bunters and others

seeking to retry him.

Attorney General Janet Reno said her department would not seek an .

emergency stay from the U.S. Supreme Court of an order by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The order permits Mr. Demjanjuk to return to

The Israeli Supreme Court on July 29 overturned Mr. Demjanjuk's 1988 conviction of being "Ivan the Terrible," a notorious gas chamber guard at the Treblinka death camp in Poland, where 850,000 Jews were killed during World War II. The court cited new evidence from the former Soviet Union.

workers if Washington took military action against Lihya.

China-Taiwan Talks Break Down

Vietnam reacted cautiously Wednesday. "We do not have the full text

be renewing his authority at least toward these countries.

Poland opened a second border crossing with Lithuania to trim waiting e, Warsaw officials said. The crossing from Budzisko, in northeastern Poland, to Kalvarija in Lithuania will be reserved for the exclusive use of trucks. It will relieve part of the traffic at the Ogrodniki-Lazdijai

The Folies Bergère, the landmark Paris cabaret famed for its topless beauties in sequins and feathers, reopened Wednesday with a glitzy new show staged by Alfredo Arias of Argentina. The Folies had been forced to shut down in December because of financial difficulties. (AP)

# Japan War Game to Be Largest Since '45 of the Cold War and the arrival of a new

One of the U-boat's four torpedoes being unloaded in Hirstal, Denmark. Bad weather delayed the vessel's reaching port.

Next for U-Boat: Does Safe Hold Nazi Secrets?

High seas and fierce winds interrupted the 110-nantical mile journey. The submarine was raised a week ago by Dutch salvagers of the Danisb island of Anholt.

Carsten Rec, a Danish publisher sponsor-

ing the project, said four torpedo warheads

were unloaded and removed by Danish Navy

that it would yield Nazi treasure. But survi-

vors from its crew doubt it. Salvage workers

The raising of the submarine set off rumors

explosive experts on arrival.

TOKYO - Japan's army, navy and air force will stage their largest postwar military exercise this month, a Defense Ministry spokesman said

COPENHAGEN — A German World War II U-boat raised after 48 years on the seabed off Denmark has reached port after a

stormy passage and will now be examined for possible Nazi secrets, salvagers said Wednes-

The U-534, sunk by a British bomber aircraft on May 5, 1945, was towed aboard a barge into Hirtshals on the North Sea side of

the Jutland peninsula Tuesday.

The two-week maneuver, set to begin on Sept. 29, is to involve 90,000 military personnel, including one infantry division, 120 warships and support vessels, and 760 aircraft.

The war game is called "Exercise Integra-tion," and will be held on and around the northernmost island of Hokkaido, which faces the eastern reaches of Russia and abuts four small islands in the Kuril chain that Russia

occupies and Japan elaims.

In the past, Japanese military doctrine was premised on a Soviet attack that would strike through Hokkaido, and Japanese maneuvers have reflected that. But never have the forces involved in Japanese exercises been so large. Their size seemed especially unusual in light of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the weak-

"It just so happened that the three separate

The U.S. Air Force and Navy will take part in the later stages of the exercise, with an aircraft carrier strike force of 10 ships and 60

The principal remaining issue of contention between Russia and Japan is the status of the four islands, which Japan calls the Northern Territories. But there is no crisis surrounding

Army's wartime role and its defeat has made its tence contested by a leftist, pacifist minority. The military budget is currently under the triple pressure of a prolonged recession, the end

ening military readiness of the new government in Moscow.

single-service exercises were combined into one this year," the spokesman said. "There are no other special reasons."

land-based and carrier-borne airplanes, he add-

Japan's military has an ambiguous status in the postwar era. The legacy of the Imperial successor force unfashionable, its very exis-

coalition government that includes the pacifist

In its budget request for the fiscal year begin-ning April 1994, the Defense Ministry has resigned itself to the lowest spending growth rate in 36 years. It is seeking 4.7 trillion yen (\$45 billion), an increase of just 1.95 percent over the

have found a safe, yet to be opened, which will be examined for secret Nazi documents.

They also retrieved 100 bottles of German

wine, condoms, men's long underwear and leftover food. A pipe and binoculars were found in the conning tower.

The submarine, with its gray paint still visible, was found by Danish divers in 1986 at

a depth of 60 meters in the Kattegal water-

way at the mouth of the Baltic.

current fiscal year. Despite the low growth set for next year. Japan's military spending remains among the highest in the world.

If military pensions, which come under the welfare budget in Japan, are included in total military spending, as is the case within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan would rank second in the world behind the United States.

The Ground Self Defense Force comprises about 150,000 soldiers, the navy about 43,000 sailors and 70 warships, and the air force about 45,000 personnel and 400 fighters, as well as

# RUSSIA: Rutskoi Is Suspended

Continued from Page I

since Mr. Yeltsin does not have authority under the constitution to remove the vice president.

Mr. Rutskoi, who was elected with Mr. Yeltsin in 1991, said he would ignore it. "The decree has absolutely no

force, because it was issued in vio-lation of the law," he said. The speaker of the parliament, Ruslan L Khasbulatov, who has become one of Mr. Yeltsin's strongest opponents, called Mr. Ruts-km's suspension a "clear and crude

violation of the constitution." The Interfax news agency quoted a Constitutional Court judge as saying he thought Mr. Yeitsin had overstepped his authority. "The vice president is not a hired hand but an official having constitutional powers," said the judge, who

spoke anonymously.

Mr. Krasikov said he did not believe Mr. Yeltsin's decree would cause constitutional problems because it did not remove Mr. Rntskoi from office, just suspended him until the allegations against him

can be evaluated. A presidential corruption commission accused Mr. Rutskoi two weeks ago of helping to secretly shift millions of dollars of government money to a Swiss bank account. Mr. Rutskoi has denied the allegations and said they were mo-

tivated by his aggressive uncovering of corruption around Mr. Yeltsin. Mr. Rutskoi accused Mr. Shumeiko several weeks ago of having illegally profited from a deal to import baby food from Switzerland.

Mr. Shumeiko has denied the allegations and said Wednesday he was pressing ahead with plans to sue Mr. Rutakoi and others who have made accusations against

Mr. Shumeiko, who has been one of the most aggressive point men for Mr. Yeltsin and his radical reforms, said he had asked Mr. Yelisin to relieve him of his duties temporarily so that he could properly defend himself. He said he hoped to be back at his post soon.

### Police Official Ousted In Wake of Rio Killings

RIO DE JANEIRO - The BOYereor of Rio de Janeiro state on Tuesday dismissed the head of a military police battalion that offi-cials have blamed for the massacre of 21 shantytown residents. Governor Leonel Brizola of Rio de Janeiro state removed Lieutenant Colonei Cesar Pinto, head of the 9th military police battalion, the gover-nor's office said in a statement. **BOSNIA:** Peace Talks Collapse Continued from Page 1

when progress seems possible. "We will do our utmost to keep the package on the table." the European Community's mediator, Lord Owen, said Wednesday night.

The plan drawn up by Lord Owen and the UN envoy, Thorvald Stoltenberg, involved partitioning Bosnia-Herzegovina into autonomous Muslim, Serbian and Croatian republics, with the cities of Sarajevo and Mostar demilitarized and placed under international rule for a two-year period.

It would give the Muslim republic around 30 percent of territory. compared to the 10 percent that Muslims now control. The Serbs. who occupy 70 percent now, would retain just over 52 percent, while the Croats, who hold 20 percent now, would be given close to 18

Mr. Izetbegovic's main complaint — as well as that of the Muslim-dominated Bosnian parliament that debated the peace plan last weekend — was that Serbs

would be "rewarded" with towns and territory seized by force and subjected to "ethnic cleansing." When talks resumed after a 10day break, however, Mr. Izetbegovic focused his demands on access to Neum, on expansion of the

and on broadening the corridor

clave to Gorazde in eastern Bosnia. But the Croats rebuffed him on Neum, while the Serbs merely of-

fered a two-mile-(three-kilometer-) wide corridor of territory between Srebrenica-Zepa and Gorazde — instead of the Muslim-controlled highway proposed in the peace plan - and refused to cede more land around Bihac. "It's a tragedy they could not

come to a solution," said Charles Redman, the U.S. special envoy on the former Yngoslavia, who had; been following the negotiations closely in recent weeks. They were very close to an agreement, but I'l accept Izetbegovic's reasons.

It is now far from clear what will, happen next. "Who knows?" Lord: Owen said, clearly dismayed by the collapse of the third internationally brokered plan to bring peace to

With winter fast approaching, the situation seems to be particularly bleak for the Muslims since prove their position at the bargaining table by allowing the war to continue or intensity, not least because they have obtained less in each succes

Rather, their only remaining card seems to be international intervention, either on the ground or northwestern enclave of Bihac to in the negotiations, to press the incorporate the town of Prijedor Serbs and Croats to make conces-

### North Korea, Citing U.S., Seeks Talks With South He said North Korea wanted to South Korea broke down in Janu-

Wednesday proposed urgent talks with South Korea to make the divided peninsula a nuclear-free

An Byung Su. North Korea's spokesman for inter-Korean af-fairs, said, "It makes us feel a gnawing ache in our hearts that time is wasted in antagonism and confrontation, without a dialogue, although the nuclear and other pending issues are awaiting immediate solution."

Mr. An, in a statement carried by the North's official press agency, KNCA, called for an exchange of special envoys to solve the nuclear

ERHEAR

progress made in talks with the United States.

The move came a day after officials from the International Atomic Energy Agency arrived in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, to discuss nuclear inspections. South Korean officials said they would study the North's statement

before responding. "If we can solve the nuclear issue, then we are willing to have a dialogue in any form," said South Korea's vice unification minister, Song Young Dae.

Negotiations between North and

SEOUL — North Korea on break the deadlock in relations ary over a dispute about nuclear vednesday proposed urgent talks with the South, in keeping with inspections. Each side accused the other of setting unacceptable conditions for a resumption of talks. "The North is not really interest-

ed in having dialogue with us." a Seoul-based specialist on North Korean affairs said. "But they know they have to because they really want to keep talks going with the United States."

Alarmed by Pyongyang's deci-tion to leave the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Washington agreed to talk with North Korea.

In two rounds held so far, Pyongyang agreed to suspend its decision. Washington tentatively to assure that they are exclusively for civilian use.

Further talks and aid depend on North Korea re-establishing a dialogue with the South, which insists the question of mutual inter-Korean inspection of miclear sites be settled above all else.

Winston Lord, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, was quoted by a South Korean news agency on Monday as saying that unless the North resumed talks with the South, "then we can't reconvene the talks with North Korea. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

As a matter of fact, I have managed to save a wee bit with MCL

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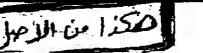
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# STATESIDE / UPHILL BATTLE

# \* POLITICAL NOTES\*

### iran-Contra Affair? What Iran-Contra Affair?

WASHINGTON — As he runs for the U.S. Senate in Virginia and faces questions about his role in the tran-contra dispute, Oliver L. North plans to follow some advice first offered by Disraeli: Never complain and never explain.

Mr. North said he does not plan to talk about his involvement in the Reagan administration's arms-for-hostages trade when he cam-paigns for the Republican nomination next year. He acknowledges that he made some well-intentioned mistakes six years ago as a White House aide, but he won't say much about what they were. And it hardly matters, Mr. North said, because the public no longer cares

"I think most people accept the fact that this issue is behind us,"
Mr. North said. "It's certainly behind me.

"I have acknowledged the mistakes that I made," he said. "I don't know how anybody could just sit there, idle, doing nothing, with Americans being held in terrible conditions. I think the purposes, the goals, the objectives were noble."

The man Mr. North would try to unseat is Senator Charles S. Rohb, who will be opposed for the Democratic nomination by Governor L. Douglas Wilder, While Mr. North had sharp words for Mr. Wilder's policies, he called the governor "smarter, meaner and more formidable politically" than Mr. Robh.

Though Mr. North said be would oot try to make troubles in Mr. Robh's private life an issue in their contest, he added, "There are people who have very strong feelings about his private life and will probably choose to make that the issue."

Mr. North also made it clear that whomever Virginia Democrats nominate, his real opponent will be President Bill Clinton. (AP)

### Panel Hears Testimony on Bribe Allegations

MIAMI — A central figure in allegations that Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown took \$700,000 from the Vietnamese government appeared before a federal grand jury investigating the Com-

Federal prosecutors refused to discuss the reason for the testimony by Nguyen Van Hao or reveal the target of the investigation. "It is improper in comment on even the existence of grand jury investigations," said a spokesman for the U.S. Attorney's office. But sources close to the case confirmed that the panel was examining the Commerce Department

Mr. Brown has strentiously denied taking money from Vietnam to lift trade sanctions.

### Quote/Unquote

Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause, a lobbying group: "The freshman members of the House ran in 1992 on a platform of change and a substantial majority of these new representatives made campaign commitments to clean up the campaign finance system. To date, freshman House members have done a far better job in raising special-interest PAC money then they have in reforming the campaign finance system.

### **Away From Politics**

tional, a federal judge in Sacramento, California, has ruled, and he has ordered the reinstatement of a sailor discharged for homosexuality in 1982. U.S. District Judge Milton Schwartz, said the military's anti-gay policies were grounded in prejudice. It is the second such ruling this year.

• The son of the reputed mob boss John Stanfa took a bullet apparently meant for his father in Philadelphia, Authorities described the wounding of Joseph Stanfa on Tuesday as at least the eighth attack in a war for control of the Philadelphia mob formerly led by Nicodemo Scarfo, who was imprisoned in 1989 for racketeering, Mr. Stanfa, 23, of Medford, New Jersey, was in serious condi-

 A day after 14 alleged members of the Fuk Ching alico smuggling gang were arrested in New York, 13 other alleged gang members were indicted in Boston on charges they smuggled 137 illegal Chinese into the United States in September.

 Students who took government-insured loans from hanks and other lending institutions for medical, dental and other health-training programs since 1979 have defaulted on \$228 million in repayments. according to the Department of Health and Human Services.

• A U.S. Supreme Court justice stayed an \$850,000 award to the estate of a 96-year-old Arkansas woman wrongly pictured in a supermarket tabloid as a pregnant Australian newspaper carrier. Justice Harry Blackman ordered the judgment be held in abeyance until the full Supreme Court decides whether to consider an appeal by Globe loternational, publisher of the Sun newspaper of Boca Raton, Florida. The court is in recess until Oct. 4.

 Union leaders at Philadelphia's two major newspapers voted unanimously to extend their contracts indefinitely and avoid a strike. Philadelphia Newspapers Inc., the publisher of The Philadelphia Inquirer and The Philadelphia Daily News, immediately accepted the offer, which also called for day-to-day contract negotiations to AP. Reuters, WP Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON - Stung by complaints that it has moved too slowly in assembling a sales campaign on behalf of the North American Free Trade Agreement, the Clinton administration has invited the five surviving former presidents to come to Washington for a bipartisan pitch the event. on Sept. 14.

ard Nixon have all been asked to take part, and Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford have expressed interest in attending, aides said.

But the idea of lobbying on behalf of a free trade agreement that is obscure to many Americans has apparently not proved a lure to Mr. Reagan. An aide said he had no plans to travel to Washington for

"It is unlikely given his busy schedule Presidents George Bush, Ronald Reagan, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and Richard Nixon have all been asked to take part, and Nixon have all been asked to take part. er Mr. Bush will attend.

Clinton administration officials hope Mr. Nixon, who has established what one they can get at least a few of the former aide described as warm relations with the presidents in Washington to speak up for

Wanted: 5 Trade-Pact Pitchmen, Ex-Presidents Only

White House official said. Another administration official said: "I think they want to be supportive of this. And we certainly appreciate their support and counsel."

Mr. Clinton is facing an uphill battle in gaining approval for the trade agreement, which has enemies in organized labor and in Congress. In addition, Ross Perot, independent candidate for president in 1992, has published a book titled: "Save Your Job, Save Our Country. Why NAFTA accused the White House of "not taking Must Be Stopped - Now!" accused the White House of "not taking our views very seriously" on the trade is

Lane Kirkland, the president of the

Clinton White House, is said to at least be giving the idea of lobhying on behalf of a But the idea of lobhying on behalf of a would "go for hroke" to defeat the treaty in Congress. The AFL-CIO is the largest U.S.

labor organization.

Mr. Kirkland said it was too late to try to reach any agreement with the White

Mr. Kirkland called the trade pact "a poison pill left over from the previous administration" He said that it was "deeply detrimental to the best interests of this country and the workers of America," and

Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives predict overwhelming opposition to the treaty. The majority whip, David E. Bonior, Democrat of Michigan, said last weekend that as many as three-fourths of the House members might vote against

the treaty. The treaty, ne lated under the Bush administration, would remove most trade barriers among the United States, Canada and Mexico, creating the world's largest

free-trade market. In the past, the five former presidents have gathered for ceremonies but not on behalf of legislation. In 1991, they all attended the dedication of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. (NYT, WP)

# Clinton Pondering A List of Generals To Fill NATO Post

By Eric Schmitt

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — With NATO facing an array of new missions, the Clinton administration is preparing to select a successor in General John M. Shalikashvili as the alliance's next military com-

Each of the four military services has nominated a four-star candidate to succeed the departing NATO military boss, who, on Oct. 1, will replace General Colin L. Powell as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

For each of the services, the civilian secretary and the senior uniformed officer approved the fol-lowing candidates, Defense Department officials said.

The army's choice is General George A. Joulwan, 53, the commander of the U.S. Southern Command, which is based in Panama and is responsible for American military activities in Latin America, except for Mexico and the Ca-

A West Point graduate who served as a company commander in Vietnam, General Joulwan has served four tours in Europe, including jobs as the deputy chief of staff for army operations and com-mander of the 5th Corps in Germa-

The air force's candidate is General Henry (Butch) Viccellio Jr., 53, the head of the air force's Air Education and Training Command near San Antonio, Texas. The com-mand is responsible for recruiting and training air force personnel, as well as 130 jet pilots a year from other NATO countries at Sheppard Air Force Base, in Texas.

General Viccellio, an Air Force Academy graduate who flew A-Is in Southeast Asia, served most recently as director of the military's Joint Staff in Washington, where he dealt with European affairs. His other most recent assignments, however, have been in logistics jobs in the United States, which could

Only one air force general has been supreme allied commander in Europe: Lauris Norstad, from 1956

The navy's nominee, Admiral Charles R. Larson, the head of the U.S. Pacific Command in Hawaii

ceed General Powell. As head of the Pacific Command, Admiral Larson, 56, is responsible for a region that includes 45 countries from the West Coast of the United States to the east coast of Africa.

The Marine Corps selection, General Joseph P. Hoar, was one of two finalists that Mr. Clinton interviewed to succeed General Powell. General Hoar, 58, who replaced General H. Norman Schwarzkopf as the head of the U.S. Central Command, is responsible for American military operations in

Somalia and Iraq.
Of course, Defense Secretary Les Aspin could reject all these candidates and select someone else.

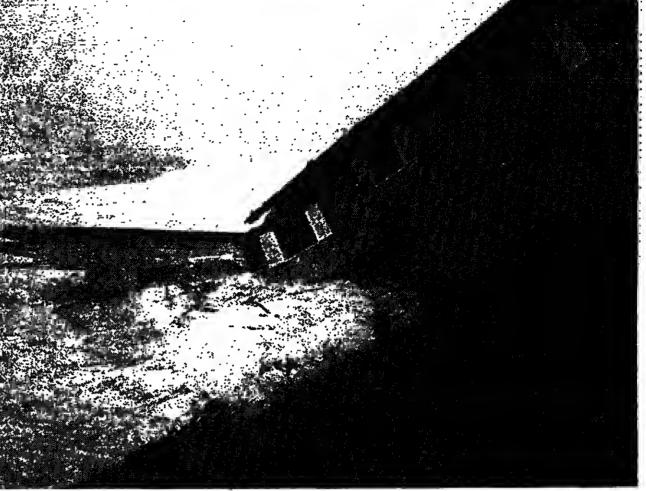
Mainly because the army has fielded the bulk of American forces in Europe, the job has gone to an army general all but once since Dwight D. Eisenhower was appointed the first supreme allied commander, Europe, in 1950. But some Pentagon officials say that the uncertain security situation in Europe, now dominated by the fighting in the Balkana, enhances the possibility that an air force general could be chosen.

Chances are slim that a navy or Marine Corps officer will be selected, these officials added. Americans have always held the top military position in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In NATO's eivilian-military partnership, the end of the Cold War, and with it the threat of an imminent Soviet attack, has somewhat diminished the military's swny in the alliance's overall decision-making process, say policy-makers in the United States and in Europe. But the Saceur, as the suoreme allied commander, Europe, is called, is still one of the most important commands an American

The next Saccur must have a sophisticated understanding of civilian-military relations," said Andrew J. Goodpaster, a retired army general who was the NATO military commander from 1969 in

General Shalikashvili traveled widely in Western and Eastern Europe during his year as supreme allied commander, winning the trust and confidence of both politi-cal and military leaders, NATO asclosed that a Los Angeles lawyer who has huift sociates said.



BAD LANDING IN KITTY HAWK - A house at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, ended up in the Atlantic Ocean after the hurricane designated Emily knocked it off its foundations. The hurricane tore off roofs and uprooted trees on North Carolina's Outer Banks.

# Private Eye Rebuts Jackson's Allegation

By Jim Newton and Amy Wallace

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A private investigator has emerged to contest accusations that the father of a 13-year-old boy allegedly molested by Michael Jackson tried to extont \$20 million

from the entertainer. But the investigator, Ernie Rizzo, had barely finished talking to the press before the father's lawyer, Richard Hirsch, said Mr. Rizzo was not authorized to speak for the family and "at this oint" was not working for anyone connected

with the case. [Mr. Jackson performed in Singapore on Wednesday, but in Taiwan, his promoter said the singer had canceled a concert set for Friday in Taipei, The Associated Press reported. He said Mr. Jackson would perform oo schedule Saturday and that another concert would be added on Monday.]

While the drama was unfolding, it was dis-

a career on high-profile cases, Gloria Allred, had been hired to represent the boy. She declined to comment on any aspect of the case.

On Tuesday morning: Mr. Rizzo began giving interviews in which be alleged that Mr. Jackson had offered \$350,000 to huy the silence of the boy's parents. Mr. Rizzo accused n rival private investigator, Anthony Pellicano, who works for Mr. Jackson, of doctoring audio tapes in order to falsely implicate the boy's

futher in an extortion attempt. Mr. Pellicano has alleged that the father, through a lawyer, tried to obtain \$20 million to buy the boy's silence. He has said that he countered with ao offer of \$350,000 as a trap but that the offer was refused.

Mr. Rizzo, as evidence of his credentials. produced a letter signed by the boy's father in which the father states: "I hereby retain you to investigate Anthony Pellicano and anyone else involved in the sexual molestation case that we

spoke about this morning."

Armed with that letter, Mr. Rizzo accused

Mr. Pellicano of trying to bribe the boy's family members into keeping the sexual molestation. allegations under wraps. He said the boy's mother and father, who are divorced and have hattled over custody, were now united in their belief that their son had been molested by Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Rizzo said the boy first confided in his father in July. The mother, according in Mr. Rizzo, initially discounted the allegations because she and her son had been close companions of Mr. Jackson's and she trusted him.

But she later changed her mind, he said, after her son tearfully recounted the alleged abuse. The next day, the mother, father and the boy's stepparents confronted representatives of the cotertainer, and it was then that Mr. Pellicano allegedly offered them the hribe, Mr. Rizzo

Mr. Jackson's lawyer, Howard Weitzman, denied Mr. Rizzo's account, insisting that the singer is innocent and that the father had fnhricated the molestation allegations as part of an

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NAC BAREN

# Stop Sending Cards, Please! Craig's Fine

By Charisse Jones

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There once was a boy named Craig, who in the midst of his fight against cancer asked strangers in grant a simple request: Send get-well cards, lots of them, enough to lift a sick child's spirits and break a world record.

Craig Shergold got his wish. Ordinary peo-ple and heads of state alike responded to the 7-year-old British boy's plea, sending more than 16 million greeting cards in a year's time and hreaking the standing record within months. Now, four years later, Craig Shergold, has his record and his health. Doctors emoved most of a cancerous heain tumor in 1991 and say the disease has not returned.

But Craig's request lives on through a flur-ry of chain letters making the rounds of offices in Manhattan and other cities around the country. And as thousands of cards continue to pour in, those who first publicized the boy's appeal have replaced the words "thank you" with two others.

Enough already.

"We've got a 10,000-square-fnot warebouse that is stacked to the ceiling with mail
that still hasn't been opened," said Arthur Stein, president of the Atlanta-based Children's Wish Foundation International, which began the initial card campaign in 1989.
There's no way to stop it. Everyone keeps saying quit, and people ignore the pleas."

In a latter-day version of the children's

game called telephone, Craig's plight contin-ues in be resurrected in letters delivered via

mail carrier and fax machine, with facts so

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

York - Worried by the financial

difficulties gripping UN peace-

keeping operations around the

world, the Security Council has

voted to send a small advance team

to Haiti to assess the cost involved

in mounting a large new operation

there designed to prepare the coun-

At the insistence of the United

States, which has held the rotating presidency during August, the Se-

try for a return to democracy.

UNITED NATIONS, New

different from the original story, the tale is at times almost unrecognizable.

The letters now ask for business cards instead of get-well cards. Depending on which letter you get, Craig's last name may be Schergold, or Sherfold. And the letters either switch the names of two foundations that grant wishes to seriously ill children, or name a foundation that does not exist at all.

To complicate matters further, many of the cards are mailed to an Atlanta address that does not exist and are eventually rerouted in the Children's Wish Foundation headquar-

Some of the envelopes simply say "Wish Foundation," with no address or ZIP code. And Mr. Stein said his staff has put on display one envelope that cryptically read "To The Boy Who Is Sick In The Hospital, In Arizona, Or Colorado ....

One thing remains the same: While the drive has been going on for years, the boy in the appeal has not aged — he is still 7 and still

The Children's Wish Foundation uses a donated warehouse and staff of 40 volunteers in handle the oearly 300,000 cards sent in every week, Mr. Stein said. The Phoenix-based Make-a-Wish Founda-

tioo of America, which never dealt with the Shergold boy or his request, has established a telephone line to tell the public the current card appeal is not legitimate, nor are they

And there has been a concerted effort to spread the word that cards - business or otherwise - are no longer wanted.

UN Takes Cautious Steps on Aid Team for Haiti

tions and to define their objectives

with greater precision. She also

date for all future observer mis-

The Security Council vote on

Tuesday to start planning for a new

peacekeeping operation follows a decision last week to lift the oil embargo on Haiti after the coun-try's parliament accepted President

Jean-Bertrand Aristide's choice for

The 30-man advance team will

called for an automatic termination

curity Council adopted a deliber-ately cautious approach to the Hai-

While the Security Council still

intends to send a mission to retrain

the army and the police force in

Haiti and start repairing its roads

and bridges, Madeleine K. Al-bright, the U.S. representative, said she had sought "changes in the way the council prepares such mis-

In particular, Ms. Albright said

the United States wants the council

to obtain advance estimates of the

hattan have written articles and columns stating that the boy broke the record long ago.
His mother has appealed through the BBC and other media outlets that no more cards be sent Even Ann Landers, in a column printed

last year, begged the public to stop. In fact, the Guinness Book of Records has retired the category for the most get-well cards, leaving Craig's 1992 record of 33 million cards unchallenged

But oo amount of publicity has been strong enough to stem the torrent of faxes and phone calls. "I would suspect we have surpassed 100 million" cards. Mr. Stein said, adding that the foundation stopped counting once the oumber topped 60 million.

At the request of the Shergold family, he

said, the cards are being recycled. In 1989, Craig, the son of a waitress and truck driver living in Carshalton, England, was suffering from a brain tumor and not expected to survive.

The British news media began to publicize the boy's desire to break the world record for receiving the most get-well cards, and eventu-ally, Mr. Stein said, the Children's Wish organization was enlisted in the effort.

Because of the card campaign, John W. Kluge, the billiooaire who is the chairman of Metromedia Company, learned of Craig's illness and paid for him to see a neurosurgeon at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Ccoter, In March 1991, more than 90 percent of Craig's brain tumor was removed, and he is believed to be cured, said a hospital spokesman. Tom Doran.

examine the cost and feasibility of

workers to rebuild Haiti's security

services and judicial system and

start repairing its infrastructure.

The secretary-general has esti-

mated the total cost of the opera-

those sent to Haiti will be from

United States has offered to send

some 350 troops and military engi-

# Media in a Frenzy Over Singer Journalistic Principles Are Ignored by Some

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - "Peter Pan or Pervert?" asks the New York Post. "Is He Dangerous or Just Off the Wall?" asks Newsweek's cover. Michael Jackson: The End of Innocence?" asks Time.

fn the nearly two weeks since KNBC-TV in Los Angeles broke the news that the police were investigating allegations of child moles-tation against Mr. Jackson, the media clamor over the case has grown almost deafening. And some of the oormal rules of journalism have been bent or broken in the process.

"This is not an ordinary person you're talking about," said Leo Wolinsky, city editor of the Los Angeles Times, which has repeatedly played the Jackson saga on the front page. "This is a superstar co-tertainer who has a multimilliondollar machinery around him, a guy with millions of fans world-wide. There is a thirst for knowledge on this subject."

But aren't some news organizations trashing Mr. Jackson's reputation over allegations that may

"That's the problem with these kinds of stories," Mr. Wolinsky

The frenzy has not been dampened by disclosures of a pasty custody battle over the 13-year-old boy who says that Mr. Jackson had sex with him or charges by the singer's lawyer that the boy's father tried to extort \$20 million. A taped sending up to 1,000 UN police call in which the father discussed monitors, soldiers, and civilian such threats was aired by the "CBS Evening News" on Monday. Although most news organiza-

tions do not identify minors in sexual abuse cases, the New York Daily News last week named the 13tion at about \$37 million for the first six months. While most of year-old boy, who it said had traveled to Mr. Jackson's ranch in California with his mother. "We didn't name the kid who

French-speaking countries, the made the charges," said the news-paper's editor, Lou Colasuonno. We named a kid in a rustody

The Sun, a London tabloid, published pictures of Mr. Jackson and the boy, while Time and Newsweck ran photos of the boy and his mother, electronically disguising the boy's face.

Still, the teenager can obviously be identified through his parents. The Daily News has named the boy's father, whom most news organizations have described as a Beverly Hills dentist," and some Los Angeles TV reporters have done hroadcasts outside his home. The Washington Post, which has

Howard Rosenberg, the Los Anseles Times television critic, says the Jackson story has obliterated the line between tabloids and more respectable news organizations. He noted that Paula Zahn of

battle which may intersect this sex abuse case. It's a fine line." "CBS This Morning" had interviewed a "Hard Copy" TV reporter about Mr. Jackson and asked a CBS reporter about totally unconfirmed reports "of a suicide at-

tempt."
The New York Times has published only a wire report, a news brief and a 10-paragraph staff story on Mr. Jackson's travails, desorte the cancellation of part of his worldwide tour and the obvious impact on his role as n corporate "We have oo charges," said the

paper's executive editor, Max Frankel "We have an anonymous run 10 articles on the controversy, reported that the deotist is a credited co-author of the Mel Brooks film "Robio Hood: Meo in to rehash every tidbit in this thing

Asked if he could ignore a story that is all over television and maga-zine covers, Mr. Frankel said: "So? What should we write?" Barring new developments, he said, "We're going in stay away from it."



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# مكذا من الأصل

# Herald Cribune Zones of Peace, Zones of Turmoil: A New Order of Hope WATASHINGTON - In the post-

# Behind the Errors at Waco

It is too late for President Bill Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno to undo their seven months of delay in removing William Sessions as director of a demoralized FBL But they can avoid repeating the error with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Its director. Stephen Higgins, made so many mistakes in the raid on the Branch Davidian cult near Waco, Texas, that merely to list them seems like cruel and unusu punishment. Four BATF agents were killed and 15 wounded when the agents attacked the cult's beavily armed compound on Feb. 28.

Advance reports on a Treasury Department investigation provide shocking glimpses of incompetence. Mr. Higgins approved the raid even though none of the agents in charge had training in military-style raids. The tactical squads of mid-sized police departments would have been better prepared.

Equally troubling, Mr. Higgins consistently misled the public and possibly his superiors by insisting that the agents had been am-bushed, when in fact they invaded the com-

followers had been tipped off. There have also been persistent and plausible reports that Mr. Higgins has not acted forcefully to end racial discrimination and

sexual harassment in the agency.
His case differs in one respect from that of Mr. Sessions. He is ready to go, but would like to stay on until he reaches retirement age in October. Administration officials say they are looking for a "graceful way" to avoid a replay of the Sessions debacle,

Fine, let it be graceful, so long as it's fast. That means President Clinton and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen should replace Mr. Higgins as soon as possible. Surely they can preserve his retirement rights by putting him into some sort of emeritus status.

The administration needs to show that it

learned the lesson of the FBI experience which is not to put the convenience of a failed administrator above the health of an agency and the law enforcement needs of the country. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

longer a single decisive threat. But there is a new framework to world politics. Its essential feature is that the world is divided between zones of turmoil and development and zones

of peace and democracy.

Western Europe, North America,
Japan and Australia/New Zealand are zones of peace. Never have there been such important areas in which no country faced a danger of being conquered or militarily dominated. In the decades ahead, this change will be the driving force of diplomacy in the zones of peace.

This is not to suggest that any part of the world is now completely safe. Nuclear weapons, for example, can get loose and cause immense tragedy. But nuclear weapons will not give any nation the power to threaten the endence of the countries of the zone of peace. Such weaponry can protect a country from interference but cannot make it a great power. Nor is this basic division of the world altered by the fact that China

and Russia have enough power to be potential threats. China's future is

impredictable, but one thing China

cannot be 20 years from now is a strong modern economy governed by a unified Communist Party, Russia is so lacking in the fundamental institutions and relationships needed for government that it is unlikely to be able to threaten anyone except its immediate neighbors for at least an-

other generation. While the nations of the zones of peace have to adjust to a heady new world, the leaders of the countries in the rest of the world - the zones of turmoil and development - have to think about the survival of their countries in much the way statesmen of the 19th century did.

Although there are important connections between the two parts of the world, the key to realistic thinking is to consider them separately. The headlines will come from the zones of turnoil and development. The real power is in the zones of peace - not the power to decide what will happen

everywhere, but the power to be safe. Everything else in the basic struc-ture of world politics today flows from three facts: the fact of the world's division into two parts, the fact that

conflict in the zones of peace will not lead to war and the fact that the zones

of peace have most of the power.
Of course, this structure by itself does not tell us what to do. The fact that events in the zones of turmoil do not threaten the survival or independence of the great democracies does not mean that the democracies should not be concerned about what happens there. Nor can we be absolutely s that Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States will never

go to war with each other. But what counts for international politics is that the people and politicians of these countries will not for the foreseeable future take seriously the possibility of war among any of the great powers, though there may be serious confict among them.

Following Rudolph Rummel's monumental analysis of the connecflon between democracies and war, "Understanding Conflict and War," a flood of academic studies has given strong evidence that the lack of wars between democracies is not coincidence but the result of inherent characteristics of democracries (and especannot imagine going to war with each other, there will be no point in organizing themselves into competing political-military power blocs. The life of these great powers will not depend on any military balance of power. Although the United States continues to need a first-rate military force, so long as the Big Six continue

to be democracies its survival as a

nation will come almost for free. Recognizing that the zones of turmoil cannot threaten America's vital interests is not enough; the United States needs a broad vision of what is happening in these zones and of how the democracies should relate to them. Certainly the zones of turmoil will see a great deal of war and tragedy. But in the long run, the story in these zones will be dominated by the spread

of wealth, democracy and peace. Wealth comes from societies learning how to let their people become productive. Economies in the poor part of the world have already been growing at about 2 percent per year. per capita, for 40 years. Even if this rate does not increase as the world

become as wealthy as Greece or Portugal are today.

The fact that the world's population is going to doub.. in the next 50 years or so is often - ewed with alarm, though the population growth rate has been slowing. But we just finished a doubling of the world population, and during the 38 years that it took, food production nearly tripled, life expectancy went from 46 to 65 and the total output of goods and services quadrupled. The price of fuel meanwhile declined by 10 percent, the price of grain by 20 percent and the price of metals by 30 percent. So we cannot assume that

the next doubling will be a disaster.

While the spread of wealth is as certain as almost anything, the spread of democracy is more speculative. But economic development will come as a result of people learning from the countries that have succeeded. It would not be surprising if many of them learned about democracy while learning how to be productive. The rule of law is only one of the

underpinnings shared by democracy and productivity. And today no exist-ing ideology challenges democracy, with the partial exception of Islam. flees from inhibitory statist ideas, it In 2100, the zones of war and turmoil are likely to be much smaller than they are today. No one can ig-nore the variety of causes of war still roiling the zones of turmoil. But those issues the nations in the zones of peace used to fight about, the nations in the zones of turmoil now fight

about. Britain and France were onemies before France and Germany were, not to mention the English and Scots. Catholics and Protestants and Cavaliers and Roundheads. Eventually (excepting, to be sure, Northern Ireland), we stopped fighting. Why shouldn't they stop too some day? The foreign policy issue that we will struggle most with in this world order is what the democracies will do to limit

horrors like Bosnia and Somalia in the zones of turmoil. What standards will the great democracies try to enforce in the name of common decency?

The dramatic change in the world is the change that so reduces the problem of survival that essentially altruistic questions come to the top. If we are looking for a world as it should be, we will be disappointed. But if we feel that vast improvement over the performance of this century is "success," then we have reason to look forward to the world order that has just begun. It may not be very orderly, but it certainly is new.

Mr. Singer is the author (with Aaron Wildavsky) of "The Real World Or-der. Zones of Peuce/Zones of Turmoll." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post

### **Volunteerism Has Limits**

President Bill Clinton was enthusiastic Tuesday when he spoke at the University of Maryland to a group of young people who had just finished a summer of work on public service projects. The volunteers, Mr. Clinton ·said, were "pioneers" engaged in huilding "a new American community." If all Americans gave to their country as the young people before him had just done, "there are no problems we could not solve, there is no

future we cannot have." Mr. Clinton's attachment to the service idea could prove particularly useful if it fosters some re-examination of the purpose of volunteerism. During the 1980s, the idea of volunteerism was often part of a political commitment to smaller government. The argument went that government did too many things and did them badly, whereas committed volunteers, at no cost to the taxpayer, contributed mightily to improving the lot of the poor, the care of the sick and the young and the repair of dilapidated neighborhoods. So out with government, the argument went, and in with volunteerism.

But while it may be true that no government can ever substitute for many of the missions that only friends, family, neighbors, churches or volunteering individuals can fulfill, volunteerism can never substitute for the large-scale relief that social insurance programs provide. Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and unemployment compensation came into being precisely because voluntary efforts to deal with the problems of the needy were not up to the scale of the problem. To say that volunteerism provides an easy substitute for government action is to transform a noble

impulse into an ideological weapon.

Where the critics of government were right was in saying that government is not enough and can never on its own solve social problems. This lesson has implications for both individuals and society. The existence of government programs is not a reason to avoid, say, tutoring a child or working in a soup kitchen. The theory that "the government's already doing it" does not hold up, because volunteers tend to do those things - especially on an individual level - that government simply will not get around to. And the character of a society is determined in large part not by government but by the things individuals and communities do voluntarily. As Mr. Clinton told the volunteers in Maryland, the point of service is "not just to point the finger at each other and tell each other what we ought to do but to offer a beloing hand." Mr. Clinton's challenge is to figure out how to embody

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

# that spirit in his national service plan.

**Seven Deadly Minutes** 

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JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

If cutting back has failed, if going cold turkey has failed, if the patch has failed, take heart. There is a new, very simple way to give up smoking. Before you light up, count to seven. That's bow many minutes every cigarette is taking off your life.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention counted the 418,690 deaths in the United States in 1990 that were premature (before 65)

Next it compared the average number of cigarettes the victims had smoked with the number of years they had lost. Every minute spent smoking had robbed the smoker of one minute of life. And seven minutes is about what it takes to finish a cigarette.

True, the number of smokers has declined substantially. In 1965, when the surgeon general's office issued its powerful first warning, 42 percent of all Americans smoked. Twentyfive years later the rate had declined to 25 percent. But the number of teenage smokers

A Breakthrough or a Sellout?

Secretary of State Warren Christopher has

rightly hailed the historic Israeli-PLO agree-

ment on self-rule as a "conceptual break-

through" and offered strong U.S. support.

Similar backing must now be enlisted from

other states, in the Middle East and beyond,

for the more international encouragement

there is for this agreement, the greater its

organization that for nearly 20 years has

claimed to be the sole legitimate representative

of the Palestinian people - a claim now bitter-

ly challenged by some Palestinians - have

taken the first tangible steps on a long and

hazardous journey. Many are the forces that will

seek to prevent them from reaching that goal.
The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, is trying

to mobilize the backing of Arab governments.

even as demonstrations denouncing the agree-

ment as a sellout sweep Gaza and parts of the

West Bank. That charge echoes in Israel as well, where Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his coalinon government find themselves accused of everything from inexcusable mis-

Realism requires noting carefully the pit-falls ahead as Israelis and Palestinians — no

doubt with timely U.S. proposals to bridge

their differences — struggle to resolve their conflict. But Monday, realism also demands

that the events of the last few weeks be appre-

judgment to high treason.

But caution remains in order. Israel and the

chances for success.

has not declined since 1980 - and it is in their teens that people become addicted to tobacco. Ninety percent of all smokers start before they are 18; the average age for a new smoker is 13; and each day 5,000 children light up for the first time.

Why do they do it? Mix peer pressure adolescents' belief in their own immortality and the case with which they can buy tobacco products. Then watch those cigarette packs fly off the shelves.

How to discourage them? First, states should better enforce laws barring tobacco sales to minors; then prohibit smoking in schools and make it harder to smoke in public areas indoor.

The final step has to do with promotion. If the government were only half as successful at turning kids off cigarettes as the marketing folks are at turning them on to them, hundreds of thousands would not be smoking years off their lives.

ciated for what they are. A historic change has

taken place, and there is reason to hope the

The Rabin government is defeatist, dishon-

est, a failure and an unmitigated disaster. But

it is the legitimate, duly elected government.

tional course, it must heed to democratic

imperatives before anything else. Talk of us-

now, decide to let the government continue on

its course, the mandate the government will

doing the same? Granting Palestinians the sort

If the opposition wishes to change the na-

world will be better because of it.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

- Los Angeles Times

# Americans Entangling America

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In a predawn raid in So-malia on Monday, U.S. Rangers dropped down ropes from helicopters hovering over what the Rangers suspected was a fugitive warlord or his operatives. A White House spokesman said it was a "routine search-and-seizure operation." But just when did chasing warlords in the Horn of Africa become "routine"?

Foreign policy in the 1990s is being shaped by people proud that they were shaped by foreign policy conflicts of the 1960s. The isolationist impulse, shaped by opposition to the Vietnam inter-vention and the critique of America that fueled that opposition, is now producing an interventionist foreign policy in the name of multilateralism. It is as injurious to constitutional government as were the policies of Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, from the Gulf of Tonkin to Cambodia.

Monday's raid, wherein the Rangers captured some United Nations employees, came three days after Defense Secretary Les Aspin said, "President Clinton has given us clear direction to stay the course," disarming warlords and policing cities, perhaps until 1995. Never mind what we Americans went there 10 months ago to do, supposedly in two months. Now we are there because we are there, and we are going to do what the United Nations wants done. In a scalding editorial about U.S. policy regard-

ing Bosnia, but pertinent to policy in Somalia. The New Republic magazine denounces "the deformation of multilateralism at the hands of the Clinton administration." According to the magazine, the administration is making foreign policy subservi-ent to people and entities disconnected from the constitutional processes and deliberative institutions by which American values are supposed to be

ed and protected. This administration is packed with people who remember Vietnam primarily as a reason for self-flattery. They believe their moral sensibilities were ratified for all time by their opposition to the war. And they regard Vietnam not as a policy mistake but as a moral disgrace, one that proves that America is prone to imperialism, militarism,

racism, paranoia, evangelism, etc.

During the 1960s many critics of U.S. interventionism turned traditional isolationism inside out. Instead of arguing that America should stay home because it is too good for the world, these critics argued that America should come home because the world is too good for America.

What has provoked The New Republic's angry editorial is U.S. acquiescence in surrender of NATO control over warplanes. The administration has agreed that any first use of NATO planes in the Balkan theater must be authorized by the United Nations secretary-general. For years - years of Republican presidencies — the Democratic Con-gress insisted it had a constitutional duty to participate in forming foreign policy, especially where military force was used. Now the Democratic Party has produced an administration in which. The New Republic says tartly, multilateralism is a form of multiculturalism: America is nothing special, just another nation, and it should act only in concert with coalitions. The New Republic compares this disparagingly with George Bush's unapologetically U.S.-led multilateralism in the Gulf War.

To people with a Sixties sensibility, unitilateralism is a way of making America safe for the world by entangling America in inhibiting partnerships. These multilateralists know that when America is



so entangled, there will be little said about anything as vulgar as America's national interests. For some Americans the special virtue of the Somalia intervention is the utter absence of any connection with a vital U.S. interest. A senior military official says, "This is really a typical post-Cold War security problem." Actually, the problem is defining how Somalia impinges on U.S. security.

American politics often is a game of "capture the flag." No party prospers unless it is comfortable with the peculiarly American patriotism, which involves American sense of exceptionalism - exceptional virtues and duties. Since America stepped upon the world stage in the 1890s, this nationalism has prompted various kinds of inter-ventions, and occasionally some overreaching. like today's in Somalia.

Americans will support or forgive much that is done to the name of this nationalism. They will not forgive subordinating U.S. policy to people who pledge allegiance to the United Nations' pale blue flag.

Washington Post Writers Group.

# Mideast Peace: A Last-Gasp Gamble by Two Weakened Players

PARIS — It is dangerous to attempt to make peace from weakness, because of weakness. That is the risk in the Israel-PLO peace program

made known this week. Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres in Israel and Yasser Arafat in Tunis all are threatened by the radicals in their constituencies. Each acts against a political clock: each's time has implacably been ticking away.

"Gaza-Jericho First" is a shrewd plan because it skips the bardest problems. It is meant to create "a reality. an "irreversible" one, that will then manufacture subsequent realities: a form of Palestinian sovereignty/autonomy acceptable to both sides; an extension of Palestinian sovereign ty/autonomy to the other occupied territories; security for the populations there and for Israel itself; an acceptable form of dual or shared sovercignty in Jerusalem; eventually a larger Arab-Israeli reconciliation.

With this, Yasser Arafat probably is playing his last card. The PLO delegation to the Madrid-Washington peace talks has been close to

By William Pfaff splitting because of the hostility of

the delegates from the occupied terri-tories to the concessions being negotiated by the Arafat leadership. The PLO itself is cracking because of conflict between the compromisers

and the unconditionals, the movement under heavy pressure from Muslim extremists who argue that the PLO has nothing to show for its decades of leadership of the Palestinians. Mr. Arafat also made a fateful mistake in 1990 by backing Saddam Hussein against Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Arabs, until then the PLO's principal financiers.

It is not, perhaps, the last card Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Peres have to play, Israeli politicians being near-immortals un-der Israel's proportional voting sys-tem; but it is certainly this Israeli government's decisive gamble. The Rabin government was narrowly elected to make peace, and public opinion surveys indicate that it has the public's mandate for a peace plan that cedes territory to the Palestinians. But the Israeli opposition to any territorial concession to the Palestinians is nonetheless strong, and if this plan fails, there will be no new Israeli attempt to make a compromise peace for a very long time. Those in Israel -

and among Israel's backers in the

United States — who oppose the Ra-bin-Peres compromises believe Israel

should (and can) impose peace by repression of the Palestinians, not make peace by compromising with them. It thus would appear that this is the last chance for a settlement permitting Israel a future in which democratic and pluralist values prevail against the sectarization inside the Israeli body politic. The alternative is a politically corrupting program of repression, exclusion or expulsion

of the Arab minority. If the present settlement plan fails, the militant Islamic fundamentalists will also be strengthened vastly in the Palestinian community. The PLO will be finished. The world will see a

invasion of Lebanon, but which was abrogated by the Lebanese govern-

ment a few months later under the

pressure of Syria, which rejected the demand for the withdrawal of all for-

control and surveillance, designed es-

pecially to prevent the use of south-em Lebanon as a staging area for

attacks by irregular forces against Is-

rael. Despite the absence of any kind of agreement and the continuing presence of Syrian forces, Iarael with-

drew from Lebanese territory in 1985, except for a narrow "security

Lebanon was still in a dismal state

of disarray then, while Syria was

tightening its grip on the country.

At present, Syria is the only power

in Lebanon that can stop attacks be-

ing launched from territory within the Syrian Army's purview.

If one of Hairz Assad's principal aims is to consolidate Syria's position

in Lebanon and prevent Israel from

threatening a beiligerent Damascus

by way of eastern Lebanon (and not

only frontally from the Golan

Heights), then he must accept re-

sponsibility for Lebanon's strict com-

pliance with security provisions, in an updated version of those in the de-

funct Lebanese treaty. Such a Syrian

undertaking, underwritten by the United States, could effect the early

termination of Israel's military pres-

If it is correct to assume that Presi-

dent Assad's principal policy aims are to establish Syrian preeminence

in the region, to consolidate its posi-tion in a stabilized Lebanon, to im-

prove the social and economic condi-

tions of his people and to enhance

cace in the security zone.

strip" along the border.

The treaty contained measures of

eign forces from Lebanese soil

return to the sterile Middle Eastern argued, so should the Jews. Zionism

There is an aspect to all this of which few seem aware. This struggle is not one that originally had anything to do with the Middle East, the Arabs or with Islam. The Arab-Israeli conflict is a product of 19th century European romantic nationalism - just like to-day's struggle of the Serbs with the Croats, and of Scrbs and Croats against the one ex-Yugoslav society that wants to be a modern phralist and secular state, the Bosnia

Zionism was the last of the romantic European nationalisms. Its founder, Theodor Herzi, a Hungarian journalist, was reacting against the European anti-Semitism revealed by the Dreyfus affair when he founded the Zionist movement, but he was also acting within the context of a general European movement, especially powerful in Austria-Hungary, of national affir-mations and demands for national

If Hungarians, Czechs, Romanians, South Slavs, Albanians, all were to have their own states. Theodor Herzi

though there was in it an important element of secularized religious millenarianism. Mr. Herzl suggested that the Jewish state be set up in Argentina. Other members of the movement were ready in 1905 to go to Uganda, which Britain had informally offered. Goldn Meir, one of Istael's

founders, once denied that the Paler timian people existed. This was taken by ber critics as an act of intellectual egression. In context, what she was saying was that Palestine had never existed as a nation in the modern sense, which is true. There had always been a "Palestine" of uncertain frontlers, including, but not limited to, the land between the Mediterranean and the Jordan River, and there was a Palestinian people who lived in it. But there was not a Palestinian "nation." Palestine became a modern political entity only as a British mandated territory from World War I to 1948.

Because of the implantation of a Jewish state in Palestine in 1948, a Palestinian nation did come into existence, composed primarily of the Palestinians who fled or were expelled during and after the 1948 war. Thus it was a new nation in search of a territory — just as the Zionists had been before 1948.

There was, and is, a symmetrical tragedy here, of two landless and oppressed peoples in collision, both of them victims of events that began in the racialist and nationalist ideologies of mid-19th century Europe. It is time today for this tragedy to be closed, the horrors ended, cathersis at last achieved. It is a matter for gratitude that we seem closer to that ending this week than ever before. But uncertainty remains because what could have been done when leaders were strong was not done; and now the leaders are weakened.

# America Should Now Referee the Syria-Israel Bout

### ing illegal tactics to affect policy, let alone threats by settlers to precipitate civil war, are unacceptable and repulsive. The Gaza-Jericho agreement with the PLO may have gone too far for most potential coalition partners. Now the only way to gain solid majority of the Zionist population is a new election. If the voters, knowing what they know

have will be not only political, but moral. - The Jerusalem Post. The news that Israel is on the verge of recognizing the PLO and granting some mea-sure of autonomy to Palestinians in Gaza and Jericho is, to say the least, disquieting. When prominent Israelis are themselves questioning out loud the wisdom of treating with the PLO, can friends of Israel abroad be faulted for

of antonomy at issue seems an exceedingly - The New York Post.

JERUSALEM — Entering the prize fight, the mood and outlook have changed. Up to now, the fight has been mostly shadow-boxing. But as pressures have mounted on a variety of fronts, new hope has emerged. During the intermission, disarray in the PLO spread, Israel's impatience grew amid increasing attacks by Hezbollah guerrillas based in southern Lebanon, and Syria continued to collaborate with Iran, master-

minding and equipping Hezbollah.

Trouble has persisted, too, along the fault lines where Islamic countries meet other civilizations, from Kashmir on the Indian subcontinent

to Muslim Bosnia in Europe. The Cold War thaw has produced a torrent of regional conflicts and arms ruces. The solitary power of the United States has been heavily exposed to infections in the international body politic. So as not to squander its strength, it has to choose its commitments carefully. Its engagement in the Middle East is of long standing. So now, as the Arab-Israeli peace

talks reconvene amid hopeful signs -with Israel and the PLO negotiating the first practical steps toward Palestinian self-rule, starting with the Gaza Strip and Jericho - signs of Washington's readiness to play a more active role will be of great value. particularly in the effort to move the Syrian-Israeli talks from deadlock.

Israel so far has refused to reveal the scope of its territorial concessions: Syria persists on concealing the nature of peace it is prepared to conclude. But there is another element vital to solving the peace equation. It is the sum total of security arrangements on land, air and sea, of mutual guarantees and military and economic commitments that third parties are prepared to extend to the

For all the revolutionary change

More specific on this issue is the treaty Lebanon and Israel signed on May 17, 1983, following the Israeli

seen in this century, the method of diplomatic discourse has changed little. It languishes in formality, moves without grace, and substitutes courte-sy for candor. Oriental diplomacy in particular is impregnated with the habit of bazaar haggling. So successful diplomacy has used parallel channels behind the scenes. Paul Ninze's walk in

A more active U.S. role can help move the Syrian-Israeli portion of the peace talks out of deadlock.

the woods with his Soviet colleague on arms control, Henry Kissinger's hide-and-seek in Paris with his Victnamese counterparts, and Moshe Dayan's secret meetings in Morrocco with Anwar Sadat's special envoy blazed the trail for the dramatic outcome of formal

negotiations. Middle East security is an issue particularly suited to discussions in strictest confidence and informality, by a special team of experienced high-level Syrian and Israeli experts assisted, if so desired, by American advisers,

The task of the group would be to identify the indispensable security requirements of the parties and propose ways to meet them. It should prepare alternate schemes fitting eventualities ranging from partial to total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Syrian and Lebanese territory, depending on the nature of the Syrian offer in terms of peace and security.

Provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty outlawing any form of hostile activities could serve as an outline for appropriate proposals.

relations with the United States, then he should realize that the key to attaining these objectives is the nature of Syria's relationship with Israel.

The new flexibility among parties to the peace talks offers hope for a

dramatic end to deadlock along the whole of the negotiation front. A failure now would not only constitute a severe setback but would boost the anti-peace forces, which thrive on dissent and violence.

The writer is a former director gen eral of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the United Nations. He contributed this comment to ional Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Killer Tidal Wave NEW YORK - Further and more

distressing news has been received of the work of the gale at Port Royal, South Carolina. The tidal wave overwhelmed hundreds and carried them off. Many bodies were recovered on the beach, and it is believed that at least 600 people were drowned. Seventhousand negroes from neighboring islands have sought shelter in Port Royal, and are clamoring for food. When the small stock of provisions

had given out wild fights ensued. 1918: Lenin le Wounded

BALE - The Provide reports that the attempt on the life of Lenin was committed on Ang. 30 by some young girls moving in cultured circles. As he was leaving a meeting held by work-men of the Michelson works, he was stopped by the girls who questioned him on a recent decree. During their conversation three shots rang out. Lenin was hit in the arm and back.

The surgeons who attended him found two wounds, one in the upper portion of the lung, the other in the collar-bone. The victim has maintained consciousness, and his condition gives no rise for alarm.

1943: Italy Is Shelled ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN

NORTH AFRICA - [From our New York edition: ] For the first time since the start of the Mediterranean offensive, the Italian mainland shuddered this morning under a fearful barrage of sixteen-inch gins as two British battleships penetrated the southern mouth of the Messina Strait, raking the coastal defenses of Reggio Calabria. Tornadoes of steel screamed against the mainland's southern-most city and great clouds of dust, smoke and debris hid the shoreline as one-ton projectiles erupted amidst gum emplacements that have made a no-man's-land of the narrow Messina Strait since the Americans entered two weeks ago.

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# Gore Offers a Prescription To Cure 'Clinton Fatigue'

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's vacation was good for him because be got some deserved time off, and because he gave the country a rest from himself. The president could extend that vacation a bit with proper handling of the "reinventing government" initiative that he is announcing next week

The country suffered from Clinton Fatigue because after seven months of frenetic activity and bundreds of thousands of presidential words, it was still not clear to most people just what the central purpose of the Clinton administration was - or whether it even had one. If you doubt this, ask any 10 people what Mr. Clinton wants to do with his presidency. You're likely to get more than 10 answers — or no answers at all.

Because Mr. Clinton has failed to convey just why he is there, his critics

By helping 'reinvent government,' Clinton can show that Democrats are as enthusiastic about effectiveness as they are about activism.

have found it easy to say that he stands for nothing or for everything. That the critics have it wrong is easily proven. Mr. Clinton's willingness to do hard things - for starters, to raise taxes, to propose health-care reform, to endorse the North American Free Trade Agreement - has made him some bitter enemies. You do not make such enemies by

standing for nothing
But Mr. Clinton has created a solid base of political enmity without building a firm condition of political friendship. The difficulty is that his presidency often looks like a balancing act between left and right, which creates mistrust on all sides. What he promised in 1992 was different: a synthesis that took liberal goals seriously but was open-minded as to bow they would be achieved. You could, he argued, be in favor of energetic government without pretending that all past efforts at government activism had been brilliant successes.

That is where "reinventing govern-ment" and Vice President Al Gore's National Performance Review come in. This is one of those rare initiatives whose political purposes and substantive goals reinforce one another.

Behind the project are some basic assumptions; (1) government is not working all that well; (2) most Americans know it; and (3) those who want to use government to solve social problems - i.e., Democrats - have a powerful interest in reforming it to restore

public confidence in its capacities. Mr. Gore's report tries to attack these problems from several directions. First, il speaks to citizens' personal frustrations with government by suggesting some minimal guarantees to the con-sumers of government services. Mr. Gore wants the Internal Revenue Service to guarantee that income tax refunds be paid within 40 days - and within just two or three weeks if you file by computer. He wants the Postal Service to pledge to deliver first-class mail overnight. People with Social Security problems should get them solved fast.

Mr. Gore also proposes that govern-ment be pragmatic in deciding which services are best performed in-house by public agencies and which should be put out to bid to private companies. This involves some big decisions, such as creating a public authority through which the airlines would run their traffic control system, and smaller ones, such as contracting out government printing if it

can be done more cheaply outside.
Finally, Mr. Gore addresses the guis of how government does what it does by focusing on procurement (how govern-ment buys things) and personnel (how government hires, promotes and fires people). Over the last several months, Mr. Gore has offered a series of horror stories about the bureaucratic night-mares that can lurk behind such matters as how the government buys ashtrays. He bas pointed out that the government does not make full use of its enormous

purchasing power to win low prices.

He has also said (in line with the current vogue in private industry) that government is too laden with middle nanagers and that line workers ought to be given — and asked to take — more responsibility. He has even suggested that it ought to be easier to fire incompe-

tent federal workers for cause. Reinventing government is no cure-all.

Mr. Gore will outline some real cuts in government spending, but there will be no gargantuan, immediate budget savings. To the extent that his project works. savings will occur over time. Moreover, some of the important issues (such as

procurement) can get fairly technical and-will not engage a large audience.

But the idea behind this project is central to the message Mr. Clinton needs to convey if be wants his presidency to he successful. Mr. Clinton won because most Americans want govern-ment to do things again. He failed to secure a majority because most are not convinced that government can do. things well. The president needs to show that Democrats are as entbusiastic about effectiveness as they are about activism. If he succeeds, people won't have trouble answering the question: What's Bill Clinton all about? He can be the president who is trying to make government work again.

The Washington Post.



# Still Bailing Water, Iowa Looks Forward to Snow

By Chris Offutt

months lowans have had a siege

We stockpiled food and water and built barricades of sand. We watched ourselves on television and received phone calls from concerned friends and relatives around the country.

Our rivers acted on their own, having acquired ambition and will. They be-

### MEANWHILE

haved like humanity, taking as much land as possible. Now it's time to take it back.

Cleaning up is harder work than warding off the water. It is solitary labor instead of a group effort and does not make glamorous pictures for the media.
I don't know anyone whose basement isn't flooded with either water or sewage. Mold and mildew grow the way the

corn used to. Sandbags are everywhere, stacked in low walls in neat double rows or thrown pell-mell against doors. They were our

understand that people are equal regardless of nationality and race.

Such a view does not preserve a sense of Japanese pride and dignity. Now we should remember the speech by President Richard von Weizsäcker of Germany: "Those blind to the past are also blind to the future." This idea should be

the core of the planned war memorial

further lose our pride and dignity.

Where the Credit Belongs

In your daily feature, "What They're Reading," Geoffrey Bell, a New York

failure of the U.S. banking system to protect U.S. depositors in the savings and

loan crash. It was the American taxpayer

who bailed out depositors at a cost of

THOMAS J. ROSENBERG.

Roussillon, France.

bundreds of billions of dollars.

arm. Otherwise, we Japanese will

IWAKAWA YASUHISA.

TOWA CITY - For the last two chief weapon against the flood and, like most weapons, they pose their own

> Now that they are waterlogged, they contain poison from industrial waste, sewage and pesticides present in the rivers. We are told to handle them only with gloves and not to use the sand

in our gardens. A lot of us have lost weight. Many are not sleeping well, and flood nightmares are common. Out-of-state specialists have arrived to help us deal with postflood trauma.

Our biggest problem is that the water has not fully gone down yet and we are

already stressed out. The drop-in rate at local mentalhealth facilities bas sharply risen. Atten-dance is likewise high at bars, movie theaters and marriage counselors. De-pression is, as they say, going around, And why not — we went from April to August without two days of back-to-

back sunshine. Most of us are pale, some are down-right crabby. Others have gotten sick from contact with contaminated waters. Fortunately, free tetanus shots

are available.

A friend of mine stood in water to sandbag her property and spent two weeks in the hospital with an illness that

led to meningitis.
I was laid up for three weeks with hepatitis A, a hard way to lose weight. The flood produced a small outbreak of the disease that was, luckily, quickly

The mail, however, bas become much more interesting. I received a warning the other day that crocked contractors are coming to cheat me out of repair

money. A national credit-card company wrote that if I have suffered from the flood, I can pay my bill later. After weathering one disaster, the prospect of another does not seem so

outlandish, and the next worst-case scenario is an early freeze before the waters fully recede.

investment banker, credits the strength of the U.S. banking system for recovering from the savings and loan crisis.

Apparently, while reading L. William Scidman's book, "Full Faith and Credit,"

Mr. Bell concluded its control thems: the Until then, we bave had our collective 15 minutes in the nation's focus. The president on longer drops by. The media shifted their attention to the imperiled barrier islands off North Carolina. Mr. Bell overlooked its central theme: the Though the world may not hear from

us in the months to come, we'll still be here, moving mud and pumping water, tearing out ruined sheetrock and carpets preparing to rebuild, I am eager for winter. I crave that

sideways weather, those blizzards that strike as rapidly as a thunderstorm, the deluges of ice that change the land to a prism.

If we get as much snow as we bave rain, I don't think anyone will mind. Snow is easier to move than water.

The writer, author of "The Same River Twice" and "Kentucky Straight," contrib-used this comment to The New York Times.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The President as Salesman

Regarding "Since When Is It the President's Job to Sell Airplanes?" (Opinion, Aug. 26):

Hobart Rowen does a disservice to American export business. He argues that President Bill Clinton should not "descend" to the level of a salesman. Presumably the president should focus on more lofty issues.

But U.S. exports help the domestic economy. Indeed, many contend that in-ternational business presence is the test of a country's worldwide leadership. President George Bush rightly tried to help American international business exports and presence in Japan in early 1992. President Clinton correctly is following suit. The fact that the United States has a Commerce Department and an Office of the U.S. Trade Representative indicates the importance of these issues.

This type of intervention is not antithetical to free trade. It is not a credit subsidy. Jawboning is one of the few recourses that America has to offset foreign government support of foreign competitors, neutralize payoffs by competitors and overcome trade barriers.

Mr. Rowen argues that "there is no such thing as a free lunch" and asks for the disclosure of the terms of the barter. To demand a sunshine rule to publicize the substance of all phone calls and private talks between chiefs of state would undercut the president's personal role in advancing American interests.

It ill behooves me, as a Republican, to rally to President Clinton's defense,

But when President Clinton is right, Mr. Rowen should lay off. VICTOR H. FRANK Jr.

Guangzhou, China. Editor's Note: The writer is a former U.S. ambassador to the Asian Develop-

### Under Two Flags

Regarding "Don't Blindly Follow the UN Lead" (Opinion, Aug. 21) by Robert C. Byrd:

Senator Byrd, in his criticism of the Clinton administration's plans to allow U.S. troops to serve under the UN flag on a regular basis, misleadingly empha-sizes that American soldiers would be serving under "foreign commanders" and that this is inherently bad. All UN initiatives, regardless of who leads a par-ticular operation, are put into force by the Security Council, of which the United States is a permanent member with decision- and veto-making power.

A recent Associated Press poll indi-cates that, while 76 percent of Americans flatly reject a U.S. "Globo-cop" role, 69 percent support a UN mandate in Somalia, and 61 percent in Bosnia with or without congressional support, In light of these findings, money for UN contributions could be drawn from

the U.S. defense budget, as Butros Butros Ghali himself has suggested. Yes, the demands for funds are increasing as UN operations expand to include not only traditional peacemaking and peacekeeping missions but the more complex peacebuilding initiatives,

whereby democratic institutions are identified and supported in post-conflict Ultimately, however, the "cost" of peace is much cheaper than that of war.

### Japan's War Guilt

SUSANNE OLLMAN.

Regarding "Japan's Asian Neighbors Require a Full Apology" (Opinion, Aug. 23) by Lee Poh Ping:

I am sure that all Japan-watchers are pleased by the attitude of the new prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, concern-ing Japan's war guilt. However, talking is no longer enough. All victims of war crimes must be promptly compensated by the Japanese government. But even this is not enough To atone for their obvious lack of

sensitivity toward their neighbors, Japanese should erect a monument of remembrance, perhaps near the Yasukini shrine to Japan's war dead.

JANUS AVIVSON. London.

Regarding "In Japan, Close Combat Over a War Memorial" (Aug. 23) by

James Sterngold: I was deeply disappointed with the remarks of Sakae Suchiro, director of the Japan War-Bereaved Families Association, in which be attempted to justify Japan's past aggression and brutalities in the war and ignored numerous inno-cent Asian victims killed by the Japanese forces, victims who far outnumbered the Japanese dead. He does not

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

### **GENERAL NEWS**

# 5 Nigerian Governors Snub New Regime

The Associated Press

LAGOS - A five-day strike against Nigeria's new government spread dramatically on Wednesday, closing banks nationwide, hampering telephone and electricity service and bringing almost all transportation to a halt.

In another development that threatened to aggravate the crisis, five of Nigeria's 30 state governors vowed not to recognize the new civil-ian government of Ernest Shonekan, who was appointed by the president, General Ibrahim Babangida, when the dictator resigned under

pressure on Thursday.

Participation in the strike had been sporadic in recent days, but surged on Wednesday as more labor sectors joined the work stoppages. Many Nigerians are lobbying for the installanon of the publishing tycoon Mosbood K.O. Abiola, the apparent winner of the June 12 presidential election that General Babangida

refused to recognize. The hardest hit area was the southwestern portion of the country, Mr. Abiola's ethnic

stronghold, but the effects were felt everywhere. Most banks were closed after unionized clerks refused to show up and fuel shortages crippled

The National Electric Power Authority was poised to cut off electricity because of shortages of natural gas needed to fire turbine generators.

air and ground transportation nationwide.

The natural gas shortages and widespread gasoline and aviation fuel shortages have been caused by walkouts by unionized oil workers. Nigeria gets 80 percent of its revenue from oil

Though oil companies say production is continuing, distribution has been virtually shut down by the strike.

The Lagos Guardian newspaper said some telephone exchanges had closed down because workers did ont show up. Most civil servants stayed home in Lagos, a city of 7 million people. The streets of the normally bustling city were empty.

Strikes by air traffic controllers and chronic

aviation fuel shortages have forced the cancellation of most domestic flights.

For the first time, participation in the strikes was spreading to places outside of the western region. In central Kwara state, almost all government officials and private businesses were

Banking and mail delivery was halted in the southeast. Banks even closed in Kano state in the north, the stronghold of General Babangida's Hausa-Fulani tribal supporters.

In one of the more ominous developments, the governors of Oyo, Edo, Ondo, Ogun and Osun states — all western provinces dominated by Mr. Abiola's Yoruba tribe — said they would have no dealings with Mr. Shonekan's

Nigerians fear that the political impasse will lead to an ethnic split reminiscent of the 1967-70 civil war, when the eastern lbo tribe tried to form the nation of Biafra and an estimated 1 million died in the war.

# How to make an call without Sprint Express.

How to make an call with Sprint Express.

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### Under a reorganization set to begin next year in Belgium, flunking will be banned in the first two years of secondary school. This will be extended to the first nine years of schooling by 2005. Flunking has become such a part of Belgian educational culture, reports Le Soir of Brussels, that some schools take pride in their high rates of failure. Advocates of change say that not only are the academic advantages of flunking dnbious, but that it has disastrous psychological effects and Bokassa **EUROPEAN TOPICS**

Germans Intellectuals Advocate that it has disastrous psychological effects and adds a burden to school budgets. A World War II Museum in Berlin Inspired partly by the recent opening of the Holocaust Museum in Washington, a group of prominent Germans is pressing for construction of a similar museum in Berlin.

They say it also beightens social inequality in countries like Belgium and France, where the school may not flunk a student without parental

Oslobodenje, the only daily in Sarajevo to continue to appear during 17 months of war without missing a day, has just celebrated its 50th anniversary. The journal has had to wage its own battle, against shortages of paper, electricity, water and other supplies.

The surplus of Catholic priests in Ireland is so severe that they're "stumbling over one another," writes Father Brendan Hoban of Killala in a church journal, Intercom. Of 8,800 priests, only 3,800 have their own congregations, he says. Some, it seems, spend considerable time on golf courses or riding horses. Still others dutifully page through the obituary notices, hoping at least to be able to put in an appearance at a funeral.

A Czech woman has become one of only about 100 people in the world to qualify as a fluent speaker of Cornish. Leona Machackova, 28, has received the amlowenheans, or congratulations, of the Cornish Language Board after a seven-year correspondence course that she passed with flying colors, reports The Daily Telegraph, She is now entitled to become a Bard of The Gorsedd, the highest honor in Cornish culture. Miss Machackova, a student at Prague's Charles University, had already mastered Spanish, English, Latin and San-skrit. Coming to grips with Comish was a particular challenge, bowever. "I can speak only to myself," she said, "and so it is rather difficult to practice." Cornish was last spoken as a mother tongue in the late 18th century.

Brian Knowlton

# Free as Jails Are Opened

The Associated Press BANGUI, Central African Re public — The outgoing military dictator freed the country's former self-proclaimed emperor, Jean Bèdel Bokassa, on Wednesday and emptied the country's jails. General Andre Kolingba, elimi-

nated on Aug. 22 in the first round of the nation's first free elections in 12 years, issued a military decree freeing jailed criminals. "We're all stunned," said Abel

Goumba, an opposition leader. "It is an act of vengeance against all those who want to install democracy in this country." Mr. Goumba said Mr. Bokassa. 72, was escorted out of the cell at a military barracks on the grounds of the presidential Renaissance Pal-

ace, but was under guard for his

own safety. Relatives of convicts rushed to jails in Bangui as thousands of pris oners began streaming out.

Mr. Bokassa was a colonel when he seized power in 1965 and pro-claimed himself president for life, then emperor. He was deposed in a coup by French troops in 1979 after France, once a friend, became embarrassed by his excesses.

Mr. Bokassa was accused of killing his opponents and of numerous other abuses of buman rights. Before he was deposed, he was accused of participating in a prison massacre of 100 schoolchildren

# 2 Get some change to use in that interesting looking phone booth Though you don't speak the language, try to tell the local operator you want to talk to So-nuwlecz. Poland. Dust off your foreign language phrasebook and look for the page or QUICK GERMAN using the telephone thief?) FOR THE TRAVELER Link for the number of the party you're trying to call. Get ready to tell

Book at the hotel, ask to see your hill. Notice that last nights calls to Funnfut. Thealu have cost you'n weeks pay Rather than get an ulcer over

them how successful and relaxing your trip

حكذا من الأصل

Although there are memorials to victims of the Nazi regime in various parts of Germany, there is no museum there that fully documents the Nazis murder of millions of civilians, reports Stephen Kinzer of The New York Times. "The time has come to present the unimaginable in documentary form," said an appeal signed by more than two dozen polincians, writers, artists, museum directors and theologians. "It would remind us of our responsibility to the victims of the Holocaust, principally Jews but also Gypsies, the politically persecuted, homosexuals and victims of

euthanasia. It would recognize a horrible truth and serve as a warning against rising right-wing radi-The appeal was issued by a human-rights group based in Hannover, the Institute for Cultural Research into Peace and Conflict. Signers included the writers Gunter Grass, Christoph Hein and Christa Wolf, the film director Margarethe von Trotta, a former East German prime minister, Hans Modrow, and a former Social Democratic

Party leader, Björn Engholm. **Around Europe** 

Belgium, which holds the European record for failure in school, has decided to turn a page. At present, only one in two Belgian students makes it to graduation in the prescribed period.

In elementary school, 19 percent of Belgian students flunk at least once. This compares to 16 percent in Portugal, 12 percent in France, 7 percent in Spain and, at the other end of the spectrum, 2 percent or less in Germany, Greece, Italy, Denmark and Britain.

# MIDEAST TALKS / MOVEMENT AND PROGRESS

# Israelis in Gaza Wonder How Long They Can Stay

By David Hoffman thungton Post Service

GUSH KATIF, Gaza Strip -Stuart Tucker took the snapshots' from the family photo album and spread them on the dining room table. The pictures showed the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, on a visit to the Gaza Strip in July 1975 to inaugurate Nezer Hazani, a Jewish settlement plopped amid the sand dunes.

Today. Mr. Rabin is once again prime minister. But oow instead of starting settlements he has taken a giant step toward transforming the Gaza Strip from Israeli-occupied territory into a Palestinian province and perhaps also transforming the lives of the 5,300 Jews who live here amid nearly I million Palestin-

"I sure would find it difficult to

stay under Yasser Arafat," said tomatoes and worm-free cabbages, which are exported to Europe. "We cases. I'm just going to go on with my life and raise my children." But she added that when the Is-

raeli troops leave, "I have no doubt to Eygpt in the Camp David acthat a terrible bloodbath will occur among the Arab population."

The agreement that Israel un-veiled this week with the Palestine Liberation Organization promises to turn over large swaths of the Gaza Strip and later the West Bank to Palestinian control for the first time in 26 years. It also promises to dramatically change the situation outside the electronic fence that surrounds this community and countless others in Gaza and the

Anita Tucker, a cheerful mother of albeit distant, that the Jews in the live who tends the family's organic settlements known as Gush Katil will have to consider whether to remain. Although none of those incertainly aren't packing the suit- terviewed Wednesday said they were seriously thinking of evacuation, the memory of Yamit, the Sinai town that Israel surrendered

> cords, was not far from their minds. Under the new agreement, Jewish settlements will remain in Israeli hands wherever they are, both in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They will be protected by the Israe-

li Army.

In addition, the agreement supulates that highways and roads will also not fall under Palestinian coutrol. Theoretically, the Jewish settlers of Gaza will be undisturbed, sowing tomatoes, flowers and leituce in their hothouses in the shad-

And it has raised the prospect, ow of Israeli Army checkpoints.

But the reality in these Gaza communities may actually be (ar different. The Palestinian experiment io self-rule will begin here long before it is phased in to the West Bank. The surrounding Palestinian populations are far greater, and packed into a smaller area, than in the West Bank, And, to the discomfort of many Jewish residents here, they are no longer part effort would be made to explain to of Israel's national consens

In public opinion polls, Israelis say they believe that the Golan Heights, on the border with Syria, are a major strategic asset, and they overwhelmingly oppose returning them. Is raelis are also deeply divid-ed about giving back any of the West Bank. But when it comes to Gaza, there is a national consensus that Israel should get out.

country doesn't care." said Aruta Tucker, "Most of the people in Tel Aviv don't care. They think it's all PLO and Arafat here. Also, they think it will make the problems of Gaza go away. Unfortunately, be-cause of the situation in the Gaza Strip, it's not going to go away."

Darya Herskovitz, spokeswoman for the regional council, said an Israelis why the Gush Katif communities are important for the se-curity of the nation, but she ac-knowledged it would be an uphill

"People say, I'm sick and tired of fighting, and going into the army for reserve duty," she said. "We are unpopular. It's a paio in the ass, and they want to get rid of it. But Israel can't afford to get rid of it."

# Nordic Aid for Palestinians 5 Nations Make Pledge of \$125 Million

Compiled by Our Stoff From Dispatches

PARIS - In a sign that Europe is ready to help underwrite a peace agreement in the Middle East with economic aid, the Nordic countries agreed Wednesday to grant \$125 million to the occupied areas of Gaza and the West Bank.

The political success currently being drawn up must also be an economic and social success," the Danish foreign minister, Niels Helveg Petersen, said on Danish radio. "The Gaza Strip is very poor and has a very low standard of living."

In Paris, French officials said they were urging their European Community partners to decide how much funding they could provide to the Palestimians once an agreement between the Palestine Liberation Movement and Israel bad been set into

Denmark said it would contribute 250 million kroner (\$36 million) in foreign aid to Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and oo the West Bank as part of the joint Nordic effort. Aid Minister Helle Degn said in a statement:

"With a historic breakthrough now in sight in the talks between Israel and the Palestinians, it is up to the world community to secure the economic conditions for a stable and democratic development in the area.'

The money would be given over two to four years, with 50 million kroner due this year. Norway will give 200 million Norwegian kroner (\$28 millioo), with the remainder being divided

between Sweden, Finland and Iceland. "Gaza is one of the most densely populated and one of the poorest areas in the world," Mr. Degn

He said much development aid was oeeded to build up an administration, infrastructure, a health

service and an education system io areas that

would be granted self-rule.

The five Nordie foreign ministers gathered Tuesday and Wednesday on the Swedish island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea for a meeting on international affairs.

[srael's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, said last week during his visit to the Nordic countries that he had suggested that they donate 5 percent of their foreign aid for the coming years for Gaza and the West Bank. Although it was not known at the time, secret talks between Israeli and PLO leaders were under way in Oslo.

A spokesman for Denmark's Radical Liberal Party said it was o "good idea to take part in the construction of these Palestinian regions."

His counterpart of the opposition Socialist Peo-

ple's Party said. "Denmark can help these territories to function as lasting economic entities. We can and must give large sums of money to these regions and assist them with their agriculture, infrastructure, high-technology and industrial de-

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Par-is had urged its It EC partners "to quickly exam-ine what aid, notably economic aid, the European Community could contribute when the time is ripe to implement the plan."

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, sent a

message to France early last week requesting funding for a Palestinian entity to emerge from the peace process

The PLO information chief, Yasser Abed Rabbo, said in Paris last week that similar requests had been made to Belgium, the EC president, and to the United States and Russia as co-sponsors of the 22-month peace negotiations. (Reuters, AFP)

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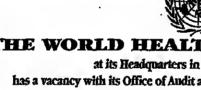
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# TERRORISM: Breakthrough Brings a Threat, Too

port more than 415 suspected Islamic militants to the no-man's-land on the Lebanese border last year, derailing the peace talks and boosting support for the

Hamas's popularity has grown at the expense of the PLO, which many Palestinians criticize as being increasingly corrupt and ineffective. Mr. Kupperman said that as the PLO took over administrative functions in the Israeli-ruled West

Bank and Gaza Strip, "we're going to see assassinations of Palestinians who support any compromise."
Hamas is closely linked with the Iranian-backed, Lebanon-based Hezbollah organization, which is seen as responsible for carrying out numerous assaults on Israeli and American interests, including the destructioo of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983, io which 241 soldiers were killed. Hezbollah also claimed Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires last year, in which 29 people were killed and more than 240 injured.

Paul Wilkinson, director of the Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism io London, said the tensions created by the draft autonomy agreement were likely to boil over to other parts of the

"Bearing in mind America's major role as broker, it's obvious that the extremists are going to see the United States as a key target, along with Israeli embassies and U.S. aircraft," he said.

Although airlines have tightened up security procedures since the terrorist bombing of Pan Am (light 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1989 and the subsequent bombing of a French airliner in Africa, Mr. Wilkinson said lapses in security remaioed.

Bombing is not the only threat. Fundamentalist groups are reported to bave obtained U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles supplied to anti-Communist Mujahidin fighters in Afghanistan. Such missiles have the range and capability to destroy a large civilian jet in midair.

With Islamic fundamentalists already indicted in the World Trade Center hombing in New York and accused of plotting a further round of atrocities, the United States is clearly in the Iront line of any violence spilling out of the Middle East, But Mr. Wilkinson said the terrorists could strike a range of turgets which 24! soldiers were killed. Hezbollah also claimed around the world, particularly in Norway, for its responsibility for the massive bomb attack on the action io facilitating the talks hetween the Israeli Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires last year, in which 29 government and the PLO.

Mr. Arafot also is threatened by secular opponents in the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Georges Habash and o breakaway group led by Ahmed Jebril, which is linked to Libya. The groups have been responsible for the assassina-

tion of a number of PLO leaders. Finally, Mr. Wilkinson warned that rightist Israeli religious fundamentalists may try to stage terrorist attacks against Palestinian targets on the West Bank to disrupt the peace process,

# ISRAEL: The Hard Part Is Selling the Peace at Home

Continued from Page 1

the majority of Israelis - will strongly support the solution." Supporters of the deal with the PLO are counting on the average Israeli being (ed up with endless

conflict and ready to take a risk. which Mr. Rabin acknowledges it will be. They are also preparing to take their case to the streets, a batdeground for pubbe opinion that has been almost the exclusive province of the right since the Rabin government took office 14 months

ago with an express readiness to trade land for peace. Those protesters, dominated thus far by settlers, have cast the Rabin administration as illegitimate because, they argue, it has exceeded its electoral mandate by making concessions to the Palestinians and by expressing a willing-oess to withdraw on the Golan Heights in return for peace with Syria. For months, enormous banners saying "The People with the Golan" have dominated cities and

countryside. Now, the governing Labor Party and the Israeli left have decided that in the battle for hearts and minds they must adopt similar tactics. They plan a outdoor rally in Tel Aviv this weekend, and say they will match the right's Golan ban-ners with signs of their own pro-

claiming, "Peace is my security."

Their basic arguments are that
this government was elected on a promise to bring peace, it always said that territory might be given up, and for now it is simply doing what the opposition Likud Party claimed it wanted to do when it

"We need to prevent a situation

conventional weapons.

(ashion

significantly different from one devised during the administration of President George Bush. What is new, Mr. Aspio said, is the plan's "fundamental assumptions" about the luture. Moreover, final decisions have been made on specific personnel and weaponry cuts.

where people can say that the government has no popular support on this," said Tsali Reshef, a leader of Peace Now, one of the more important groups here (avoring territorial concessions. Another Peace Now

member said, "We want to stop conceding the streets to the right." But the right, while thrown off balance this week by the sudden agreement, says it is oot about to be polite, it says. Settlers in particular feel bruised by Mr. Rabin, who barely camouflages his disdain for

### Arafat Restates Claim by PLO To Jerusalem

KHARTOUM, Sudan The Palestinians will not renounce their claim to Jerusalem. Yasser Arafat bas

pledged in defending his draft autonomy accord with Israel. "The Palestinians will not give up an inch of Jerusalem," the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization said Tuesday after talks with the Sudanese leader, General Omar Hassan Ahmad Bashir. as part of a tour of Arab states

to discuss the accord. Palestinian hard-liners and Islamic militants have charged that the secret PLO deal with Israel on autonomy for the occupied territories amounts to a sell-out of Jerusalem.

them. A few weeks ago, he called them "crybabies," and he repeatedly makes clear that he cares mostly about the 98 percent of Israeli Jews living inside the boundaries that existed before the 1967 Middle East war, not the 2 percent on the

"There's a growing understand ing that we have to answer shock treatment with shock treatment on shoved off the curb. Nor will it he our own," said Yechiel Leiter, a spokesman for the main settlers group, the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria and

For Mr. Leiter, that still includes street rallies, such as one planned for Jerusalem next week. He also wants mass acts of civil disobedience, with hundreds and even thousands of protesters carted off to jail in the hope that "it will persuade people that this is not worth the price of Jew fighting Jew."

No less important than the streets is a fight shaping up in par-liament, which will get to vote or the agreement, most likely in the form of an opposition-demanded vote of no confidence. On paper, it should be a simple matter. Mr. Rabio has a 62-10-58

 $c_{g^{1/2}} > s^{1/2}$ 

majority in the legislature, and on this vote he can make it 67-10-53 because 5 members from 2 small Israeli Arab parties will undoubtedly support him. But political life is rarely oeat in Israel. There is a good chance that Shas, the only religious party in the Ra-bin coalition, will soon withdraw and take its six seats with it because of a threatened indicament of its

leader, Ioterior Minister Arveh

Deri, on corruption charges.

# DEFENSE: U.S. Foresees a Tight but Lethal Force

Continued from Page 1

80 percent identical components. such as avionics and weaponry.

Symbolic of the new strategy is e plan to convert the B-1 and B-2 bomber fleet from nuclear strike aircraft to ones firing precision

Officials said two fully simulta-

neous regional wars were not likely,

But planning for two, they said, could deter at least one. In its direction, the plan is not

place new emphasis on training for generation of "brilliant" precision disaster relief, humanitarian assis-

tance, peacekeeping and embassy

By the end of the decade. 115,000 civilian personnel would he cut from the military. The active force would be cut by about 160,000. The F-16 and F/A-18C/D aircraft would be canceled, as

would the A/FX bomber. Trimmed from the force envisioned by Mr. Bush would be two in part because there was no Soviet active army divisions, one reserve Union to project its power in such a division, three active air force fighter wings, four reserve fighter wings. one active navy air wing, one reserve navy air wing, one aircraft carrier and 55 surface ships and

At the same time, the F-22 radarevading fighter would he built, more army equipment would he prepositioned. Army National Guard readiness would be upgraded, the Marine Corps would be enlarged from previously planned levels, the V-22 vertical takeoff In addition, the Pentagon will plane would be developed, a new

replace "smart" hombs and missiles, two shipyards capable of pro-ducing carriers and nuclear-capable submarines would remain open. and the new C-17 transport plane or an equivalent will go forward.

A new attack submarine will be huilt to replace older models. The ballistic missile defense system will be modernized, but overall, its budget would he cut by \$21 billion over

Thus, the 1999 U.S. military would consist of 10 active army divisions (down from 18 in 1990), five reserve divisions (down from 10), 12 aircraft carriers (down from 16), 11 mayy air wings (down from 15), 346 ships (down from 546), 20 active and reserve air force fighter wings (down from 36), 18 ballistic missile submarines (down from 36). 34), as many as 184 strategic bombers (down from 301), 500 intercontinenual ballistic missiles (down from 1,000), and a Marine Corps that would look much the same as it did in 1990.

مكذا من الأعل

### **HEALTH / SCIENCE**

Healthy gene

# The Promise And Pitfalls of Gene Therapy

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Servee

EW YORK - It is not surprising that gene therapy is getting mixed reviews. Although hailed by many as the most exciting medical development since the discovery of antibiotics, it is also a source of concern and even fear.

For gene therapy involves a kind of manipulation that in theory can give doctors and scientists the tools to make changes in the genetic blueprint that is the physical essence of all living things.

Frightening images of Dr. Fran-kenstein and his monster or, more realistically, the Nazis' attempt to create a master race haunt those who are concerned about this remarkable new ability to manipulate genes. They worry about smister possibilities, like trying to elimi-nate a predisposition to homosexuality or to being short or any char-acteristic viewed as undesirable by parents or by scientists in control of the technology.

Even some leaders in the field are apprehensive about the speed with which gene therapy seems to he developing. They are worried that rapid innovation will outstrip the pace of safety checks needed if the techniques are to he widely applied.

A U.S. federal regulation is already in place to permit the premature use of gene therapy in "desperate cases" before the treatment has been adequately studied for safety and effectiveness.

Every technological innovation. I from antibiotics to atomic power, has presented the possibility for misportant that the public understands what it is all about as well as its

Gene therapy is the logical ex-tension of two quantum leaps in modern genetics: the identification of specific fragments of DNA that dictate production of particular proteins or that modify the expression of other genes, and the ability to insert those fragments into dis-armed viruses or other vehicles that can transport them into living beings without the complications of sexual reproduction and without having to wait a generation to fix a

Gene therapy involves changes in the somatic, or body, cells, not in the sperm or egg. Its effects are therefore limited to the person being treated and cannot be passed nn to future generations.

The concept of supplying living

beings with substitute genes grew out of the study of tumor viruses These retroviruses, as they are known, can invade normal cells without killing them. Instead they transform the cells by inserting vi-ral genes into the cells' genetic ma-terial. And, when necessary, the vi-ruses can be directed in unload their cargo in specific types of cells.

A variety of biochemical tools are used in gene therapy, and many others are sure in be developed in the near future. For example, to get a gene into the brain, gene thera-pists are using a modified herpes virus that has a predilection for nervous system tissue.

The virus vector has been changed so that it cannot reproduce but can still infect cells and deliver its therapeutic gene cargo. In other cases, modified tumor vi-

extraordinary potential for good, and not just its possible dark side.

is inserted into cold virus.

Gene Experiments in the Real World

Researchers know which defective gene is responsible for cystic fibrosis. Healthy forms of the gene direct lung cells to produce a protein necessary for making normal mucus. In its absence, the lungs produce thick, sticky mucus. In experiments, healthy copies of the gene are isolated and spliced into cold viruses that have been altered so they cannol reproduce. Sprayed into the patient's respiratory tract, the viruses infect lung cells and give them a healthy copy of the gene so they can make normal mucus.

example, to insert genes that can stimulate an immunological reaction of the damaging genes. Then there are conditions like actions like actions like action of the damaging genes.

Through gene therapy, a person can be supplied with a healthy, functioning gene to compensate for a missing or defective one, experimentally cystic fibrosis, for example, and potentially for sickle-cell anemia.

There are 4,000 such genetic disorders, all of which in theory may be amenable to correction through gene therapy.

There are also a number of serious disorders that, though not inherited in a one-gene fashion, run in families, like beart disease, breast and colon cancers, diabetes and Alzheimer's disease.

As more is known about heredinse. Guidelines and safeguards will In other cases, modified tumor vi-eventually have to be established for ruses or fatty particles called lipo-it may be possible to alter their gene therapy, but for now it is im- somes are used as the carrier; for course by introducing genes that

Then there are conditions like Parkinson's disease and insulin-dependent diabetes in which certain organs have lost the ability to produce a needed substance. Genes that correct these deficiencies might he introduced into the appropriate tissue.

Perhaps most exciting is the possibility, already showing some success in hopeless cancers, of modifying the body's immunological responses through gene therapy. In the case of cancer, this means over-coming the disguises that protect cancer cells from immunological

Another approach to cancer would be the introduction into tumors of viral "suicide" genes that render the cells vulnerable to antivi-

showed that a very promising "by stander" effect was at work; neigh-boring cancer cells not infected by the suicide gene also became vul-

nerable to antiviral therapy.

Practical gene therapy is less than three years old. In September 1990, doctors at the National Institutes of Health used gene therapy for the first time to correct an inherited and invariably Iatal immunologic disorder in a 4-year-old girl from Cleveland. The treatment worked better than even the researchers had expected, and the child was able to start school the next year with a fully functioning immune system.

But while gene therapy bas

practical in a remarkably short time, it has a long way to go before practice. It is now highly compli-cated and costly. It will he some time before gene therapy becomes a tool of practicing doctors.

Meanwhile, researchers are try ing to define and limit its risks. One danger is that inserted genes might activate other harmful genes, like cancer-causing oncogenes. Fail-safe mechanisms are needed to enable researchers to destroy an inserted gene that malfunctions or causes other unexpected problems.

In a survey of 1,000 adults last year for the March of Dimes, Louis Harris & Associates found that 89 percent approved of using gene therapy to treat genetic diseases and an equal percentage favored

# Oldest Stone Tools Give Further Hints On Human Origins

By Susan Okie Washington Past Service

RUSHA, Tanzania - The oldest stone tools ever found RUSHA, Tanzania — The oldest stone tools ever found — 2.6 million years old — have been uncarthed near the Gona River in Ethiopia. The tools — sharp-edged flakes of rock that were probably used for cutting or whittling and larger rock "cores" from which the flakes were chipped — extend by almost 250,000 years the earliest date at which at least one species of human-like primate had discovered that stones could be broken to constant an implement useful in acting food. woken to create an implement useful in getting food.

Before the new discovery, the oldest decisively dated stone tools found in the Omo River region of Ethiopia - were found to he 2.3 million to 2.4 million years old.

"We're dealing here with the earliest evidence of technology, which is a very buman trait," said John W. K. Harris of Rutgers, who reported the find.

The age is significant because the period between 3 million and 2 million years ago was critical to burnan evolution. Climates on Earth became drier and cooler about 2.5 million years ago, causing forests in many parts of Africa to give way to more open terrain. That created new pressures for the several species of large, two-legged, intelligent primates, or homimids, and may have intensified competitions for form

"I see stone tool manufacture and use as an indication of changing diet," Dr. Harris said. "The obvious food that existed out there was carcasses. They would need some sharp implement if they were going to cut through the hide and acquire meat."

Several years ago at nearby Hadar, researchers found fossil bones belonging to a very early hominid, Australopithecus afarensis, that lived 3 million to 4 million years ago. This species — of which perhaps the most famous specimen is the skeleton called "Lucy"—
walked on two legs but had a relatively small brain, and there is no
evidence to suggest that it chipped stone to make tools. Dr. Harris
said there are few hominid fossils dating from the period when the newly discovered implements were manufactured, and researchers do not yet know which species was their maker.

He said paleoanthropologists believe that larger-brained primates of the genus Homo, related to our species, Homo sapiens, first appeared sometime around 2.5 million years ago. Fossil evidence shows that they inhabited the same territory as heavy-jawed, smaller-brained australopithecines, and may have competed with them for

The Gona River tools were discovered this year by Dr. Harris's team, which also included Craig Feibel, a University of Utah geologist, Selishi Semaw, an archaeologist from Ethiopia's Ministry of Culture, and Ray Bernot, paleoanatomist of Howard University.

# Clues to Evolution in an Extraordinary Family of Fish

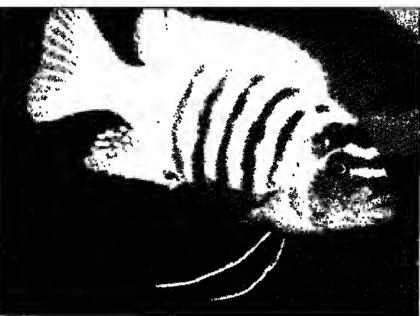
By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

ERKELEY, California - The date is a dud and both parties know it. Yet as long as they are stuck with each other for a time they make a wan effort to flirt. He lunges lazily toward her. She quivers gently in response. He flaps his tail against her. She flares her gills to show their provocative red undersides. He circles around, charges her again and tries to rip her, but now charges her again and tries to mip her, but now she's getting bored with the charade and moves away from him. Reacting likewise, he drifts off to the opposite end of the tank. For a few moments they are each lost in the inscrutable vastness of fish thought. And then it happens. The female opens her plump, sensuously carved lips into the widest, roundest, most perfect, imagined: a fish yawn.

"The female doesn't seem very interested, does she?" said Suzanne Henson, a student carrying out an experiment on the mating habits of cichlid fish.

Sometimes, Ms. Henson said, when a female is put in a tank with a male, she becomes so excited that her genitals swell and she immediately grows beavy with eggs. For his part, an interested male is a violent male, behaving : toward his potential mate with an abusiveness that looks like grounds for criminal charges. "Once a male bit a female so bard I actually jumped," said Ms. Henson. "I could hear the ., sound of the crunch." But not today, and not with these two slugs. Their disastrous date is finished, the experiment over, and each is returned to its proper tank.

Ms. Henson works in the laboratory of Dr.



One of the more than 500 varieties of cichlids found in Lake Malawi.

nia at Berkeley, a leading authority on the great and the researchers are seeking to understand the individual traits that inspire one Midas to choose another as its mate for life. studying the Midas cichlid, a beefy, squarejawed creature from Nicaragua that comes in two color schemes, zebra-striped or gold — the of cichlids, an extraordinary family of fish that last accounting for the species' name. Midas many evolutionary biologists believe could help

George W. Barlow of the University of Califor- fish, like many other cichlids, are monogamous,

The question is part of a broader consider ation of the sexual, social and feeding behaviors and how diversity in nature arises from monot-

ony.

More than 1,000 species of cichlid fish live in the lakes and rivers of Africa, Madagascar, India and Latin America. They are a highly successful tribe, frequently dominating their environment through a blend of intelligence — unusually high for a fish — and elaborate rituals of parental care. But what makes them so unusual is the number of species that often coexist in the same place. More than 500 different varieties of cichlids swim in Lake Malawi, in southeast Africa, while about 200 other species live in Lake Tanganyika, in Tanzania. Some species are bigger than goats, others could fit in a thimble. Some are thick and boxy, others lean and long. They are brown or tur-quoise or every shade of a neon rainbow paint-

ed on a single beast. And the cichlid's rate of speciation has been explosive. In Lake Victoria of East Africa, for example, 300 species of cichlids arose in less than 200,000 years, an evolutionary pace that no other animal group has rivaled. Certainly none of the other fish groups found in the three African lakes has undergone anything ap-proaching the spectacular diversification man-aged by the cichlid family.

In the journal Trends in Ecology and Evolution. Dr. Axel Meyer, a molecular geneticist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook pulled together much of the recent mo-lecular data on cichlid fish. The DNA work has confirmed previous results from the taxonomists that cichlids are monophyletic, that is, they all originate from a single ancestral fisb that arose perhaps 120 million years ago, when India, Africa and Latin America were one giant

continent. Since the breakup of the continents, the founder fish that were carried off to different regions of the planet have gone their own ways, speciating wildly in all cases yet by very distinctive genetic mechanisms from one lake or river to another.

In some instances, species of cichlid fish that look and behave radically differently from one another turn out to be almost identical geneti-

For example, Dr. Meyer compared the DNA of 14 Lake Victoria cichlid species, choosing fish with radically divergent feeding behaviors: a snail eater, a cichlid that feeds on its fellow cichlids, a cichlid that eats only the eyes of other cichlids, another that exclusively sucks young cichlid fry out of the protective mouths of their parents. Yet despite the fishes' specialized appetites, their genes differ from one another by a mere two or three bases, or chemical subunits, out of the many hundreds of bases that constitute the genes examined. "This genetic invariance was a very big surprise to us," said Dr. Meyer. "There's more variation among human populations than I had among my fish."

And humans, of course, are all members of the same species.

The new work suggests that much of the success of the cichlid family could lie in its unusual degree of molecular flexibility, with minor differences in genes able to yield enormous disparities of comportment.

"There's always a new amazing story when you study cichlids," said Dr. Meyer. "The stan-dard idea in ecology is that there are various niches waiting to filled, and species arise to fill them. But cichlids seem to create their own

### IN BRIEF

**Antarctic Ozone Levels** 

**Dropped Sharply in August** GENEVA (Reuters) — A United Nations expert has reported that there was a sharp fall in ozone levels over the Antarctic in August and that this year's seasonal "ozone hole" would

probably be the biggest yet.

Rumen Bojkov of the World Meteorological
Organization said ozone levels over the Antarotic fell by more than 35 percent over four weeks. The decline, reaching more than 50 percent in some areas, began earlier than normal

If the levels continued to drop, he said, the seasonal hole in the Earth's protective ozone layer could cover even more than the record 25 million square kilometers (9.7 million square niles) it measured in 1992. Meteorologists say levels of stratospheric ozone over the Antarctic have declined in the months of September and October since the late 1970s.

Responding to recent reports that the buildsubstantially, Dr. Bojkov said the analysis was correct. But be said chlorine, bromine and other ozone-eaters would remain in the atmosphere for 70 to 100 years.

### **12-Century Crusader Fort**

Discovered in North Israel JERUSALEM (Reuters) - Israeli archaeologists say they have uncovered the largest 12thcentury crusader fortress ever found in the Holy Land.

Named Chastelet, meaning small fortress, by Frankish Crusaders who built the castle in 1178, the site contained hundreds of battle instruments, including catapult stones and spears, and the remains of a crusader. It was found in northern Israel near the Jordan River.

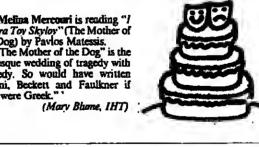
### **BOOKS**

THE INVISIBLE MAN: The Life and Liberties of H. G. Wells

. By Michael Coren. 240 pages. \$22.50. Atheneum. Reviewed by

Andrew Motion

HE writer H. G. Wells once told J. B. Priestly how he had chatted up a bird in the tree outside his bedroom window. "It started to chirp and flap its wings," he claimed excitedly, "and then set-tled in the branch nearest to me. It just stared. You see, I could charm the birds in the trees." Poor Wells. In the 47 years since his death, his reputation as a charmer of readers has declined steadily, and has been  Melina Mercouri is reading "I Mitera Toy Skyloy" (The Mother of the Dog) by Pavlos Matessis. The Mother of the Dog" is the grotesque wedding of tragedy with comedy. So would have written Fellini, Beckett and Faulkner if they were Greek."



reading that, like other pioneers of the modern age, be imagined a the tubby midlifer with rhenmy Utopia in which leftist and rightist eyes. ideas were strangely meshed. The story of an unlikely Lothario, howpartially but not substantially re-ever, never loses its fascination. placed by his role as a charmer of How did be do it? We wonder, women. We are used, by now, to contemplating the weedy young

Michael Coren fights hard to rise

man with the mothy mustache, or

above such questions. At the start of his "Prelude," indeed, he insists that his purpose is wholly high-brow. "It is my belief," he says,

ers are supposed to be incompetent to make their own judgments about the facts presented to them. As it turns out, Coren's bark is a good deal worse than his bite. Previous books on Wells - notably Anthony West's - have already knocked the old boy off his pedestal which means these latest revelations of anti-Semitism and chauvinistie bulldozing have lost their power in astonish — if not to of-

"that Wells's influence on his own

age, and his legacy to those ages to come were, taken as a whole, perni-

cious and destructive." There,

that's telling us — and warning us, too, that we should expect his book

to conform to the Interventionist

School of biography, in which read-

wants to snarl he often seems lofty - "His priapic nature was in full flourish now," he tells us at one point, and again: "He knew ser-vants, after all." It makes for an uneasy narrative, and occasionally attracts to the anthor the antiputhy we are meant to feel for the subject.

Still, it's an extraordinary story, and the sense of its individual pain,

this. It's certainly true that when be

as well as its emblematic value, survives Coren's treatment. Wells is the autodidact's autodidact someone squeezed into existence aspired to the smoke-filled clubs of for his education, then earned his living in a society desperate to transmuted these feelings into a passion for dogma.

It was a long, uncomfortable process, and the way was strewn with has nowhere to go but up. casualties. Female casualties, mainly. Once Wells had escaped his parents' world, he moved via the Normal School of Science, in London, to the self-helping realms of journal-

ism, belles lettres and novels ("The Time Machine," "The Island of Dr. Moreau," "The Invisible Man," and "The War of the Worlds" just for starters). It was a realm of sexual opportunity, as well. His first mar-riage lasted only a few years; his second survived but was gored and gashed by innumerable affairs.

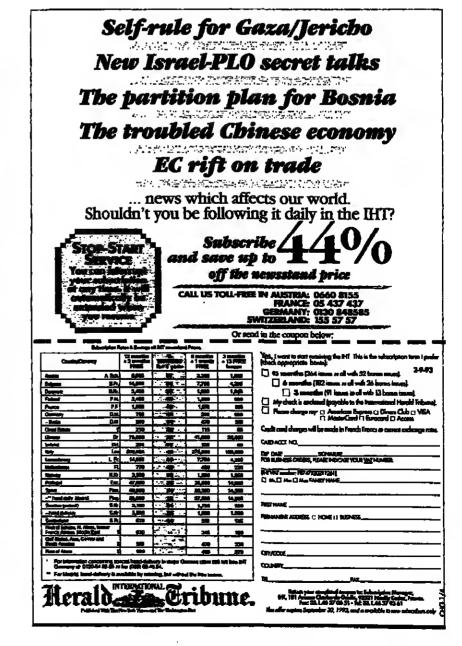
Wells's first books introduced themes that remained his preoccupations. In "Anticipations" (1901) he developed them in a purely theo-retical way, trashing liberal democ-racy and envisaging the emergence of a new class "adapted to the big-scale conditions of the new time an unprecedented sort of peo-

ple." More than 30 years later, Hitler was having the same sort of thought, and as Wells's ideas develend. Maybe Coren half recognizes oped they coarsened to bear a closer and closer resemblance to their hideous Nazi apotheosis.

So it's no surprise that Wells spent so much time quarreling. At least, it wouldn't be a surprise if the quarrels had taken place on high moral ground. More often than not, they were dingy, off-center, even a little ridiculous.

The final part of his long life is a grim story of failing powers and falling sales — and also of history proving that the worst things he had imagined were not bad enough to by a culture of jarring opposites.
He was born below stairs to a servant in a large country house, but days, but at the close it's his irritation and disapprobation we remem the Establishment. He had to fight ber most clearly, not his sympathy. As we watch Wells brought to his knees, we instinctively want to raise know what he had learned. He felt him again. As we consure his exprecarious and vulnerable, but treme views, we remember his vitality, his sense of fun, the birds in the been brought so low, his reputation

> Andrew Motion, a poet and biographer, is the author, most recently, of "Philip Larkin: A Writer's Life."



# : BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott A UDREY Kurland and her partner, Dorothy Posner, led the field after the first day's play in the Goldman Pairs during the Momorial Day weekend. They were aided by the diagramed deal on which Kurland, as South, had to handle a tricky six-heart contract. South's second bid, a jump to five hearts, was unusual but effec-tive. One problem was solved when a trump was led and dummy's king collected the queen. The diamond jack was finessed, losing to the king, and another trump was led to South's jack. There was a temptation to maneuver a spade ruff in the closed hand by using the diamond to queen for a spade discard, but that " would have failed for lack of entries dummy.

Instead South cashed the A-K of liant analytical point: West could

spades and the ace of diamonds, have bealen the slam by refusing to and drew trumps ending in dummy. The ending was:

make the slam.

NORTH (D) **♦974** ♥AK54 WEST EAST **→** J 10 8 5 3 **₽** Q 6 ♥Q 0982 ♦AJ AJ32

♣ Q 19 6 4 SOUTH The diamond queen now squeezed East in the black suits to Pass Pass Pass A pseudonymous correspondent, "Coelacanth," makes a bril-

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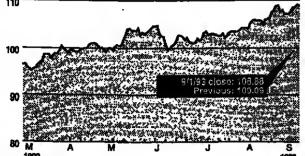
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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index c, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australla, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmerk, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Utilities	114,30	114,77	-0.41	Raw Materials	106.69	106.87	-0.17
Energy	106.94	106.99	-0.05	Capital Goods	104.03	104.23	-0.19
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For readers desiring more information about the Interna-Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France,

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### INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

# The Minority Jobs Quest: Turning Up Heat in U.S.

By Calvin Sims New York Times Service

OS ANGELES -- Hughes Aircraft Co. executives were stunned last month when the NAACP publicly criticized the aerospace company for what the group called a dismal record of hiring minority workers. More shocking than the accusations. Hughes executives said, was the way the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made them: at a news conference, without first giving the General Motors Corp. subsidiary a chance to defend itself.

Despite an informal agreement between the two parties to work together, the NAACP has cou-

press for what it says is widetinued to berate Hughes in the spread mistreatment of minor-

Such hard-nosed tactics are with the group. part of a decade-old agenda by the largest U.S. civil rights orga-

nization in provide economic opportunities for members of minorities by pressing companies to hire more of them.

Under the Reverend Benjamin J. Chavis, who became executive director last year, the NAACP has aggressively pursued that agenda in recent months. The civil-rights group has beld demnnstrations an Capitol Hill, picketed the headquarters of government contractors it said oot comply with affirmative-action requirements and negotiated a \$1 billion agreement with the parent of the Denny's restau-

rant chain to increase black employment, management and equity.

While the NAACP had persuaded 70 companies to sign similar agreements — including MeDonald's Corp., Pacific Bell, Safeway Inc., Walt Disney Co., UAL Corp. and Adolph Coors Co. — none have reached the scope and magnitude of the Denny's pact.

"Our approach to Corporate America is oot so much to ask far special compensation or for entitlement." Father Chavis said. "But we want to raise the question: Does it rint make good business sense for companies to redefine their relationship with a multiracial society?" Father Chavis said black Americans spent about \$380 billion on goods and services in the United States last year and that companies that were the beneficiaries of black consumption bad a responsibility to address the needs of that community.

Officials of the association say they are scrutinizing other compa-

nies, particularly those that do business with the government or that have a large number of customers who are members of minorities, including aerospace and other military contractors and the enter-tainment industry. The group said it would act against companies that had poor affirmative-action records.

Asked whether the NAACP risked alienation by employing such See JOBS, Page 14

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Other Dollar Values

Per 5 0.9901 1.4973 11.74 90.53 5.7703 6.862 3.3405 5.878

Sources: ING Bank (An (Milan): Agence France

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# Kodak Seeks 275% Tariffs on Fuji Film Products

By Keith Bradsher New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Eastman Kodak Co. has asked the U.S. Commerce Department to impose tariffs of 275 percent on paper and chemicals imported from Japan and the Netherlands for processing of color film.

The case is the first major one in which an American company has argued that a Japanese competitor should raise prices on its products in the United States to reflect the steady rise of the yen against the dollar. Trade specialists say other American companies, including automakers, now are considering similar cases against Japanese competitors.

Kodak, in a petition filed late Tuesday with the Commerce Department, charged that Fuji Photo Film Co. had violated American law prohibiting imports from being sold at unfairly low prices, a practice known as dumping, fts petition, if successful, would probably mean higher film-processing prices in the listed States.

Kodak argued that Fuji had a near-monopoly in Japan, a position that allows it to keep its domestic prices high and cut its prices for photographic supplies in the United States. Kodak further contended that Fuji used its profits to undermine the economic posi-tion of its foreign rivals.

In its filing, Kodak accused Fuji of selling color photographic paper for less than 20 cents a square foot in the United States while charging slightly more than 60 cents a square foot in Japan.

Kodak is seeking the tariffs oo imports of photo printing paper and on chemicals used in developing film, both from Japan and from the Netherlands, where a Fuji subsidiary has a factory. Thomas H. Shay, a spokesman for Fuji Photo Film

said the company had no immediate comment.

U.S.A., the Japanese concern's American subsidiary,

The case — which involves materials used to turn exposed film into prints, and not the film itself — seemed to represent a shift for Kodak. Kay R. Whit-

more, its departing chairman and chief executive, has long been an outspoken defender of free trade.

But Kodak's board, unhappy with Mr. Whitmore's managerial effectiveness, announced on Aug. 6 that it would replace him as soon as a new executive could be found. In addition, major investors in Kodak have criticized Mr. Whitmore for his reluctance to take unpopular steps such as laying off large numbers of workers to reduce costs and raise Kodak's stock price. A spokesman for Kodak, Paul C. Allen, said, "We

don't see this action as being inconsistent with our public stance on free trade."

He pointed out that, although this was the first time Kodak had pursued a dumping case involving a photographic product, a Kodak subsidiary successfully sought dumping duties on some Japanese computer disks in the late 1980s.

According to government statistics, the United States imported \$487.7 million-worth of the paper and chemicals from Japan last year and \$26.6 million-worth from the Netherlands. But Kodak contends that

the official figures understate the imports, partly because some color-printing paper may be inaccurately classified as black-and-white paper.

Fuji supplied virtually all the imports, said Kimberly E. Ritrievi, a photo-industry analyst at Lehman Brothers. Kodak and Fuji dominate the U.S. market. The third-ranking company, Konica, has a factory in the United States, Ms. Ritrievi said.

The rising yen tends to make it easier for American companies to win dumping cases they bring to the Commerce Department. That is because retail prices in Japan increase in dollar terms as the yen rises, and the U.S. law requires the department to calculate an imported product's average retail price in the United States and its home market and to impose tariffs if the price in the home market is higher.

The Japanese government and many companies from other countries have complained that such calculations are heavily biased in favor of financially trou-

# **U.S Cuts** Growth **Forecast**

### Expansion to Be Just 2% This Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON -- The U.S. administration lowered its 1993 economic-growth forecast Wednesday,

vhile raising its inflation prediction. The administration expects the U.S. economy to grow at a 2.0 per-cent rate in 1993, down from a 2.8 percent forecast in April, the Office of Management and Budget said. Consumer prices will likely rise 3.3 percent this year, the OMB said in its midyear budget review. That

Lackluster U.S. numbers dented the dollar. Page 10..

is up from an April estimate of 2.8 percent. For 1994, the administration raised its inflation forecast to a 3.3 percent rate from 2.7 percent. A spate of economic indicators

Tuesday illustrated the weakness so far this year. The National Associa-tion of Purchasing Management's index for August fell to 49.3 from 49.5 in July. Many economists had predicted the gauge would rise to-ward the 50 level, which separates a recession in manufacturing from an

expanding environment.

The survey "confirmed that the economy is still struggling," said David Resler, chief economist at Nomura Securities International.

There were some encouraging signs in the data, including rises in production and orders.

The Commerce Department released two reports that showed weakoess in July. Construction spending fell 0.5 percent, largely be-cause of a decline in commercial and industrial projects. There were large have signed agreements

falls in spending for hotels and mo-tels and for shopping centers.

Personal incomes dropped 0.2 percent in July, and the June figure was revised from unchanged, produciog the first back-to-back monthly declines in 39 years. Part of the weakness was linked to forces of nature: floods in the Midwest and drought in the Southeast. Nonetheless, analysts had been expecting an increase.

The report also said, however, that consumer spending rose 0.4 percent, the fourth straight increase. The combination of incomes and spending meant the American sav-ings rate as a percentage of dispos-

able income fell to 3.3 percent from 4 percent a month earlier. It was the lowest since the rate stood at 3.2 percent in September 1989. "The economy at midyear looks slightly weaker than it did last win-

ter, although the basic prognosis for slow-but-steady expansion with low inflation remains unchanged," said the midyear budget review sent to Congress by Budget Director Leon E. Panetta. The administration predicted a

\$285.3 billion budget deficit for 1993, down from a prediction of \$317 billion in April.

**Eurocurrency Deposits** 

2 months 3%-3% 6%-6% 6 months 3 %-3 % 6 %-6%

Sources: Reviers, Llayds Bank.

**Key Money Rates** 

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# Liberalizing, Japan-Style Pragmatism, Not Ideology, Is Guide

By Steven Brull TOKYO - When Ronald

Reagan and Margaret Thatcher led crusades for deregulation in the 1980s, they were motivated by a clear ideology: Get government out of the way and let martelephones Expansion of cable television

kets do their thing. Now, as Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa readies his first concrete proposals for untan-gling the thicket of Japanese reg-ulations, ideological underpinnings are nowhere to be found. Although Mr. Hosokawa has talked about a more responsive and decentralized government, the driving force behind the current proposals is more practical: to use deregulation to invigorate the economy and improve the lot

of Japanese consumers, "Hosokawa doesn't have any clear-cut economie ideology, said Yasımori Sone, a professor of political science at Keio University. "It's more an amateurish approach aimed at average citizens."

That could make an already challenging process of deregulat-ing the Japanese economy all the more difficult. Economic dogma helped Mrs. Thatcher sell efforts such as the "Big Bang" liberal-ization of Britain's financial industry in 1986. Without a strong ideology, Mr. Hosokawa will find himself fighting trench war-fare with the bureaucracy, guaranteeing that the process will be

"Our problems are the same" as in the West, said Kozo Uchida,

By Kenneth Scott Hart

Special to the Herold Tribune
PARIS — France Telecom's Min-

itel appears to be running aground in North America, and the French

state-owned utility is questioning the course of its interactive videotext

After a year and a half of opera-

tions and investments of \$80 mil-

lion, Community Link Minitel As-

sociates, the joint venture created by

US West and France Telecom's In-

telmatique videotext unit, reported only 1,000 to 1,500 users and a mere

40-odd services on its network in Minneapolis and St. Paul. This

seems far from France Telecom's forecast of 800,000 households by

2002, announced in October 1991.

Millions of Americans use com-

peting services that are accessed via

home computers equipped with modens. In France, such offerings

are rare and expensive, leaving more room for the Minitel system.

backing of the Socialist government, the Minitel network's offerings in

France include electronic telephone

directories, chat and dating services, home shopping and financial re-ports. The information comes over

Yen

2%-3 2%-2% 2%-2%

Sep. 1

ECU

7%-8% 7%-7% 6%-7%

6.00 61/2 · 6.80 5 % 53/4 6.80

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Launched in late 1982 with the

venture with US West Inc.

**Deregulation's Aims** Promote New Businesses Permit international satellite

broadcasts Permit sales of portable

romote Competition Review regulations on opening of large retail stores Ease restrictions on opening of gas stations

**Promote Imports** Accept foreign inspection results for construction

Partial abolition of licensing for manufacture or import of raw materials for pharmaceuticals

managing director of Keidanren, Japan's powerful business lobby. "But we're taking Chinese medicine. The effects will come slowly and steadily."

Not only does Mr. Hosokawa lack a firm ideological commitment to free markets, but his coalition government is desperately short on experience that would help it wage war against bureaucrats loath to surrender power and status derived from centuries at the center of stateplanned development. The coalition is also badly splintered on deregulation, putting Mr. Ho-sokawa in a delicate spot.

French Minitel Loses Something

regular phone lines, using a special terminal. France Télécom gave

away millions of terminals produced

by the then state-owned Compagnie

Générale d'Electricité, which has

since been privatized and now is

has become part of the French

landscape: last year more than 6.3

million videotext terminals racked

up 23 million hours of connection

time for 17,000 different services.

Nevertheless, Minitel has yet to

turn a profit. According to a report

by the Coopers & Lybrand consult-ing firm, France Telecom has com-mitted more than 60 billion francs

(\$10.28 billion) for its Minitel net-

work, which is expected to break

Other analysts say even this date

is ton soon. Due to optimistic fore-

casts, a failure to introduce new

subscription and usage rates, said Gérard Pnirnt, telecom analyst

with New Industry Research Ltd. in Paris, the Minitel network will

not be profitable before 2001.

The slow uptake in the United

States has led France Télécom,

which halds 40 percent of the ven-

ture, to push for a recent shake-up

of CLM Associates' managerial

team, said Luc Guillet, president of

Intelmatique. "And if there are no improvements by the end of the year," he added, "we will review the

Despite such comments, Mr.

Guillet reasserted France Telecom's

long-term commitment with US

West" to be an information-service

provider in North America.

joint venture's strategic missinn.

even for the first time in 1997.

In Translation to U.S. Market

called Alcatel Alsthom.

smack of a bureaucratic mindset, it may be because they were mostly a regurgitation of older proposals that had been gather-

ing dust in ministries.

The ideas, which are still being fine-tuned ahead of Mr. Hosokawa's meeting with President Bill Clinton this month, aim to expand business opportunities in Japan, promote price competi-oon and enhance foreigners' access to the Japanese market. Speeifie measures range from relaxed restrictions on brewers and cable TV operators to sim-

plified paperwork for imports. Notably absent, however, are the long-sought relaxation of controls on imports of rice and other agricultural products and signifi-cant measures to expand land for residential development. In fact, of 30 ideas earlier proposed by Keidanren, fewer than one-third were broached in the govern-

ment's proposals.

Although big business has often been seen as force for greater protection of the Japanese market, there is a growing convergence of interests between Japanese multinationals and foreign governments pushing for greater

deregulation and market access.
Toyota Motor Corp., Sony
Corp., and Toshiba Corp., and
other big exporters are worried that protectionist pressures may increase. "The multinationals need unquestioned access to international markets," said Ken-See JAPAN, Page 14

"The entire thing was politically driven," said Joshua Harris, interac-

tive-service analyst at Jupiter Com-

munications Inc., a consultancy in

New York. By exporting its video-text system to America via CLM Associates, he said, France Telécom

more importantly, "justify a contro-

But US West may be losing pa-tience. A first shift for CLM, indi-

cated Pamela Grandstrom, a Scat-tle-based vice president of the joint

venture, most likely would be a move from Minitel terminals —

small monitors with alphanumeric

keybnards — tnward sereen phones, desktop computers and

personal digital communicators

such as Apple Computer Inc.'s Newton or those to be offered by

EO Inc., the Silicon Valley startup

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signed announces that the Second Quarter Report 1993

See MINITEL, Page 14

versial investment at home."

Since then, the Minitel network could expand internationally, and

# Paris Says Bonn **Differs Over Trade**

PARIS — Despite handshakes and pledges of mutual support last week by their leaders, differences persist between France and Germany on world trade, Prench offi-

cials said Wednesday. The reality today is that our positions are not in harmony," Foreign Minister Alain Juppe was quoted as saying in an interview with the liberal daily Le Monde.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany caused confusion last week by saying after talks with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur that Germany had problems with a con-troversial U.S.-EC farm-trade accord, which Paris opposes. German officials have since said they dn not want the deal renegotiated.

Mr. Juppé said that "the next two weeks will be crucial" in resolving the dispute. European Community officials are to meet Sept, 20 to adopt a common policy on the agricultural talks.

In Bonn, meanwhile, the direc-tor-general of GATT warned that: an attempt to renegotiate the accord, known as the Blair House agreement, would torpedo the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations under the anspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Peter Sotherland, the GATT

chief, said after a meeting with Mr. Kohl that "renegotiation is incom-

ing the talks on expanding and lib-eralizing world trade. He said renegotiation of Blair House could not fit in with the schedule for finishing the world trade talks, which have dragged on far more

than six years.
"It is really pathetic," Mr. Sutherland said, "if we find ourselves in a situation where China and Russia and others are avidly anxious to negotiate their participation in a world trading order, and the Enro-pean Community and the United States can't get their acts in order."

Mr. Juppe said German officials were split over whether to renegotiate Blair House. But "France cannot agree to reduce its export capacity under the conditions set out by the accord," he said.

French farm-union sources said that Paris would propose three possible solutions for resolving the dispute over the accord, nne of which would exempt existing EC stocks from the agreement.

The proposals are set out in a document that will be presented to French farmers Thursday and to France's EC partners oext week. The sources said France had sugested that one solution would be to amend the reform of the EC's

loweriog prices further than See BLAIR, Page 11

Common Agricultural Policy by

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England

Bids are to be submitted in a sealed envelope addressed to the Finan-

cial Advisor and to be labelled "The Egyptian Hotels Company. Tender for

Sale of the Shepheards Hotel and Casino " "by 12 O'clock noon, Cairo time,

on Thursday. 28th October 1993 which is the last date for acceptance of

representatives at the Financial Advisor's premises.

to the Financial Advisor or Advisor to EDBE.

Bids will be opened publicly in the presence of all bidders or their legal

Any clarifications regarding this announcement should be addressed

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# **CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES**



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Financial

### MARKET DIARY

# Economic Data Weigh on Stocks

NEW YORK - U.S. stocks closed mixed Wednesday after weak economic reports stirred doubts about the strength of the recovery. offsettiog the recent boost from low interest rates, analysts said. Led by slides io Kodak and International Paper, the Dow Jones

### N.Y. Stocks

industrial average dropped 6.15, to 3,645.1, but advancing issues oo the New York Stock Exchange outoumbered declines by about a 10to-9 ratio

A rise in Microsoft, which was up 1% to 764, helped the Nasdaq over-the-counter index rise 3.29, to s record 746.15. Edward Kerschner, a strategist at PaioeWebber, cited progress on Microsoft's Chicago operating system, a product to be introduced io the company's next financial year. which begins in Juoe. The system is being tested by customers, accord-ing to Edward Petner, a money manager for Lynch & Mayer.

International Paper was downgraded by Bear Stearns, and it fell 1 to 64%. Kodak, which is seeking U.S. trade sanctions on its competitor Fuji and which said it would move some operations to Washing-too from Rochester, New York, fell 1 to 60.

In the bond market, the 30-year Treasury issue rose 2/32 in late trad-ing to 102 8/32. That reduced its yield to 6.08 percent from 6.09 per-cent on Tuesday. Prices were aided by a weak survey from the National Association of Purchasing Manage ment, giving a downbeat view of the economy in August. Government data for July also were weak.

The economy "stinks nationally, stinks globally," said Victoria Schwatka, senior vice president and head of fixed-income investments at Legg Mason Capital Management. Given that, bond yields should remain in a 6 percent-to-6.5 percent range for a sustained peri-od of time, Ms. Schwatka said. Borden was the most-active issue oo the New York Stock Exchange, up 1¼ to 18. A published report said the food company could bene-fit from legislation providing favorable tax treatment on the sale of brand names and other intangible assets. The report said the law might prompt Borden to sell some

eywell slumped 3% to 35% after Litton was awarded \$1.2 billion by a jury in a patent-infringement suit against Honeywell.

Among rising over-the-counter technology issues, Oracle was up 1% to 53%. h. (Bloomberg, (UPI, AP, Knight-Ridder)

# Dollar Sinks as Traders **Turn Attention to Mark**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher NEW YORK — The dollar fell yen, up from 104.78 on Tuesday. oearly 2 pfennig Wednesday amid a rash of gloomy U.S. economic news and strong demand for Deut-

The mark was bolstered by attractive German interest rates rela-

### Foreign Exchange

tive to those in the United States and Japan. This week's Bundesbank securities-repurchase tender left rates unchanged Wednesday at

The Germany currency was also boosted by a report that Western German industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent in July from June, a sign that Germania. ny's recessionary economy may have begun to stabilize, analysts said. In addition, European central banks bought marks heavily in pur-chases linked to restocking their reserves, which were partly depletreserves, which were partly depleted to recent market intervention. The dollar declined to 1.6590

DM from 1.6765 oo Tuesday. The yea was weak across the board, and the dollar rallied by default against the Japanese cur-

rency. The dollar stood at 105.35 The U.S. unit was lower against

other European currencies. It sank to 1.458 Swiss francs from 1.479 francs and to 5.8300 French francs from 5.8555.

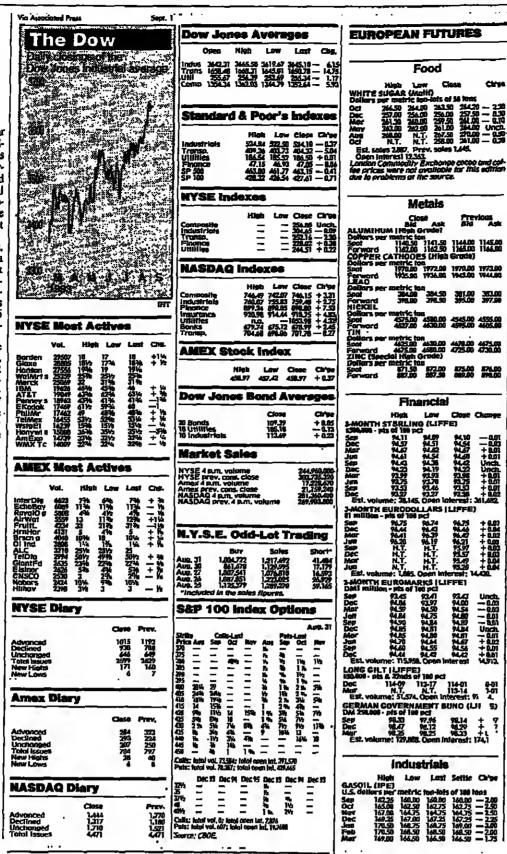
The British pound advanced to 1.5045 from \$1.4919.

The dollar is looking soft right now," said Tom Benfer, senior currency-market representative at the Bank of Montreal, "We had a burst of enthusiasm about the economy after Clinton got elected, but now people are looking for slow

will oot cause the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates this year and that means a substantial interest-rate gap in favor of the mark is likely to persist, analysts said.

The pound sprang up to \$1,5065 from \$1,4890 Tuesday, while the Swiss franc advanced to 1.4610 per dollar, from 1.4795. (Bloomberg, Reuters, UPI,

Knight-Ridder)



# European Stocks Fall Sharply

LONDON — The major European stock markets ended sharply lower Wednesday as investors took profits following recent strong gains. Although analysts said the underlying tone remained bullish, they added that a phase of consolidation should now be expected.

At the London close, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index fell 149 points to 3,085.1, while the CAC-40 index in Paris fell 24.56 points to 2,191.93. The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, which tracks the dollar value of stocks, was nearly unchanged, edging up 0.05 percent to a reading of 105.62 in late trading

# U.S./AT THE CLOSE

### More Layoffs at American Airlines

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) - American Airlines said Wednesday is would lay off an undisclosed number of employees this year because of its continuing unsatisfactory financial performance and a need to cut costs.

The company said the new layoffs, which officials said were unlikely to exceed the 665 layoffs last year, would involve management specialists

and support-staff workers. Meanwhile, AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, was examining the possibility of spinning off as many as three divisions into separate

### Hawaiian Airlines Revises Ownership

HONOLULU (Bloomberg) — HAL Inc., the parent company of Hawaiian Airlines, said Wednesday it had revised its restructuring plan to give creditors a larger stake in the company and current shareholders a

educed interest.

According to the revised plan, creditors would receive 71.5 percent of HAL's common stock outstanding, an increase from the 51 percent stake outlined in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission has month. Employees would get 17.5 percent, up from 15 percent.

The airline's current equity holders, however, would retain only a 5 percent interest in the company, down from the 34 percent stake outlined.

### Court Unblocks Insurance Takeover

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Removing what is probably the last obstacle blocking the long-awaited revival of Executive Life Insurance Co., a California appeals court has rejected two legal bids to thwart French investors seeking to take over the Los Angeles compaoy.

Officials said the ruling by the California Court of Appeal means that Executive Life, which was seized by state regulators two years ago to one of the largest U.S. insurance failures, could be brought out of protection

The three-member appeals court panel turned down s bid by two boudholder groups to extend a temporary stay on the Executive Life takeover that was imposed last month by Los Angeles Courty Superior Court Judge Kurt J. Lewin.

### For the Record

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BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE

Dividends

Seagram Co. said second-quarter earnings had jumped 56 percent, to \$170 million. Revenue at the beverage maker rose slightly, to \$1.44 billion in the quarter, from \$1.41 billion a year ago.

(Bloomberg) Home Shopping Network's chairman Roy Speer, who resigned last in

month under a cloud of criminal allegations, will continue working for the company as a \$500,000-a-year consultant for the oext five years. Standard & Poor's Corp. said it had acquired Calificadora de Valores.

Mexico's largest rating agency, but the terms of the deal were not disclosed. The Mexican agency currently provides about 200 ratings.

Asserican Honda Motor Co. said that the base price of its redesigned 1994 Accord sedan, which will go on sale next week, will be \$14,330, unchanged from the 1993 version.

(Bloomberg)

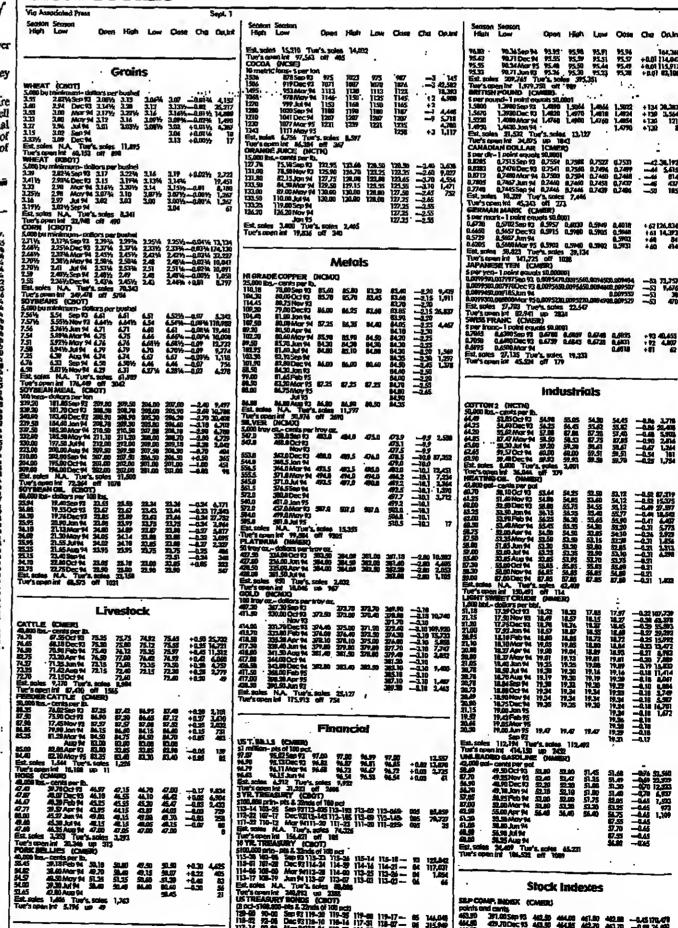
# Iraq Talks Pound Oil Prices

LONDON - Oil prices plunged Wednesday on revived prospects that the United Nations may ease its embargo on Iraqi oil sales.

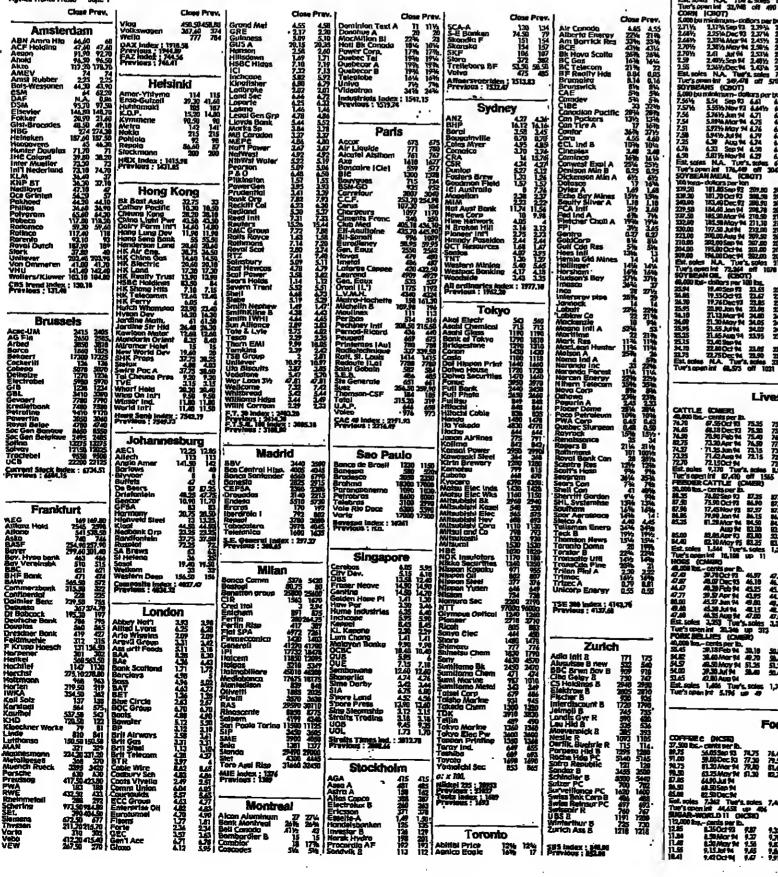
Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz held talks with the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali. Traders think the UN chief is urging Iraq to resume talks oo oil sales worth \$1.6 billion.

To London, October futures for the benchmark Brent Blend crude dropped 35 cents to \$16.73 per barrel. In New York, October light sweet crude futures were down 32 cents to \$17.97.

### **U.S. FUTURES**



# **WORLD STOCK MARKETS**



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MEMENS

# Output Rise In Germany Is Illusory

BONN - Industrial output in Western Germany rose 0.5 percent in July, the Federal Statistics Office said Wednesday, but the govern-ment said the increase would probably disappear when the figures

By category, the Statistics Office said manufacturing output rose 1 percent in July, with capital-goods and consumer-goods production both up about 1.5 percent, but mining and building output fell 2.5 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively.

The office added that it expected to revise the overall July figure downward by I percent. It revised June figures Wednesday from a fall of 1.5 percent to a decline of only 0.3 percent. Economists had expected that revision.

Separately, the economic re-search institute DIW in Berlin said that the federal budget deficit would swell to 73 billion Deutsche marks (\$43.76 billion) this year. 5 hillion DM more than the government has been forecasting. If off-budget items are included.

the institute said, the 1993 deficit would actually total 93 billion DM. The institute said federal, state and local deficits were continuing to grow because of a lack of political will to trim government subsi-

# ABN-Amro: Now, Europe After U.S., Bank Seeks a Wider Base

By Jon Henley

AMSTERDAM — Quietly and unobtrusively, ABN-Amro Bank NV has become one of the three largest foreign banks in the United States. This month. armed with a major share issue, it will set its sights on Europe.

"We need a third home market after Holland and the United States, and Europe certainly now has the strongest call on our attention," Jan Kalff, board member for the foreign network, said io an ioterview.

Germany, Belgium and France come first on the list of possible buys, Mr. Kalff said, The product of a 1991 merger between the two largest Dutch banks, ABN-Amro is the most familiar face in its domestic market and ranks lifth among European banks. But with just 15 million people, the tiny Netherlands is cramping ABN-

Amro's ambitioos.

Announcing Friday that its first-half oet profit had advanced 16 percent to 1 billion guilders (\$530 millioo), the bank said it would call on shareholders with a share issue to raise nearly one and a half times that sum, at current share prices. ABN-Amro closed at 66.60 guilders in Amsterdam on Wednesday. "Globally, we must compete

The third proposal would in-

volve carving up the world market

to meet French demands that it be

in a positioo to gain from any fu-

ture expansion of the international

market. Such a solution is seen as

unacceptable to producers outside

the European Community and the

Separately, the French Industry

and European Affairs ministers

presented a memorandum on EC

Community's weapons against un-

fair competition more effective and

to bring the EC Commission under

closer cootrol by the member

United States.

with banks like Citibank and Deutsche Bank, but from a much smaller home base," Mr. Kalff said. "In competitive markets, we have to acquire the critical mass that will allow us to be a low-cost producer. That's how you get market share."

Noting that 70 percent of the Netberlands' trade is within Europe now has

the strongest call on our attention.

Jan Kalff, board member

northwestern Europe and that ABN-Amro's major corporate clients are most active there, Mr. Kalff said this area was a logical target for the bank's next buy.
"Ideally, we want a solid cor-

porate bank in France to complemeot our private-banking strengths there," he said, adding that ABN-Amro saw particularly good prospects io the planned privatization of French banks. Not that we could swallow Banque Nationale de Paris, for

example. But parts of some hanks should be spun off, others may regroup. We're looking to take advantage of the shake-up.

"In Germany it's the reverse," Mr. Kalff said, There, ABN Amro already has n position in corporate banking but seeks a better foothold in the market for well-heeled individuals.

Currently, the United States generates more than half of ABN-Amro's foreign carnings, which themselves accounted for nearly 40 percent of its global 1992 profit of 1.7 billion guilders. In the longer term, the bank targets a 50-50 split between profits earned on Dutch and foreign operations, Mr. Kalff said. The bank's 1992 revenue totaled 12.3 billion guilders.

"Clearly, we now have to concentrate resources on building a third home market," Mr. Kalff said. The bank held "more or less serious" takeover talks with some 60 banks last year, he

ABN-Amro's U.S. balancesheet total of \$40 billion puts it among the top 30 U.S. banks and the largest three foreign players. But recent acquisitions have been small measured against its consolidated balance sheet of 492 billion guilders at June 30.

Proceeds from the share issue are not intended solely to fund acquisitions, but also to help the bank respond to a possible 20 percent increase in credit calls as northwest Europe recovers from recession, Mr. Kalff added

# Swissair Is Cleared To Forge Link With 3 European Rivals

ZURICH — Switzerland told its national airline Swissair on Wednesday to go ahead with plans to link up with three European rivals.

Swissair, Austrian Airlines, Scandinavian Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines are seeking to cement an alliance --- known as Alcazar - by 1997, saying it is the only way to ensure their survival in the fiercely competitive, deregulat-

ed air industry.

The ruling Swiss Federal Council
in Bern said that after talks with the Swissair ehairman, Hannes Goetz, it saw no reason to stop the airline from signing a memorandum of understanding and entering into for-mal talks. The decision left Austria as the only country involved not to have given its blessing. Swissair welcomed Bern's deci-

sion, saying it improved the chances of the memorandum being signed by mid-September.

An analyst at Zurich Kantonalbank, Rolf Frey, said it would have been a disaster if the government

had not given its approval. "Swissair is losing money at the operating level, and it just cannot go on like this," Mr. Frey said, adding that Swiss voters' 1992 rejection of the European Economic Area, a vast common market, had

But analysts noted the four airlines must still decide on key issues such as the eventual composition of management and the thorny problem of where the new airline would be centered.

The signing of the memorandum can only go ahead if all the governments concerned say they are ready to make the necessary legal changes. Only the Austrian government, which owns a majority of Austrian Airlines, has yet to sanctioo the project. Austrian Airlines is still toying with the idea of ditching the Álcazar project to team up with Germany's Lufthansa.

### ■ Regional Plans

Lufthansa AG said Wednesday that it may set up a regional airline in collaboration with Austria's Landa Air, but added that it was waiting to see whether Lauda's rival, Austrian Airlines, would accept its offer of cooperation first. Bloomberg Business News report-ed from Frankfurt.

"It's probable that a regional airline will be set up, but no decision will be taken until after AUA has reached a decision for or aga Lufthansa," said Josef Grendel. spokesman for Lufthansa, AUA, as Austrian is known, "is the No. 1 factor in the Austrian market and has to be taken into consideration.

**Club Med Sees** 

PARIS - Club Méditerranée

SA shares fell 7.1 percent Wednes-

day after the company said it could have a second-half operating loss.

(\$69.60) as volume surged to three

times the level of the past three

The French hotel and vacation

group said a second-half operating

loss could occur because of the re-

cession in Europe and political in-

stability in some of its vacation

locations. As a result, it said it

planned to set aside provisions for

In June, the company had re-

ported a net profit of 2 million

francs for the six months ended

April 30, off from 20 million francs

Consolidated sales for the first

half rose 2.2 percent to 3.89 billion francs from a year ago.

losses and cut costs.

The shares fell to 405.10 francs

**2d-Half Loss** 

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### **Very briefly:**

 Mercedes-Benz AG said it expected to boost productivity by 15 percent next year in a move to raise competitiveness. Chief Executive Helmut Werner said the 14,000 job cuts announced recently were essential for Mercedes to face up to international competition.

• The Netherlands' gross domestic product rose 0.2 percent in the second quarter from a year ago. It had been unchanged in the first half from a

• The European Community sent a team for a three-day visit to find our why Sweden wants to retain its state monopoly on alcohol sales. Sweden, which is negotiating entry into the Community, wants to keep the monopoly because it considers alcohol abuse a major social problem.

• Tate & Lyle PLC, a British sugar refiner, said earnings for the year ending Sept. 25 would "show a marked improvement" due to increased productivity and better conditions in certain key markets.

 Banco Central Hispanoamericano SA, Spain's largest private bank, said it would pay \$180 million for a 20 percent stake to Prime Internacional, a Mexican financial concern

Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Belginm's third-largest bank, said net profit in the first half had more than doubled to 3.05 billion Belgian francs (\$85.4 million), from 1.46 billion francs a year ago.

### Wedgwood Swings Into Profit

DUBLIN - Waterford Wedgwood PLC, the crystal and china maker, returned to profitability in the first half of the year but warned Wednesday that it expected markets to remain tough and that it would not pay a dividend for the

The company said it had made a pretax profit of 400,000 Irish punts (\$556,715) for the first half, compared with a loss of 5.8 million

punts a year ago. Sales rose slightly to 135.4 million puots, from 130.6

But Chairman Donald Brennan said, "the board does not expect any major economic growth in its markets in the near future." He said the company was likely to benefit from "the more favorable currency situation" following the devaluation of the punt and sterling.

(Reuters, AFX)

planned to make EC exports more competitive. Unlike the price cuts currently planned, any additional lowering of prices would not be cushioned by giving aid in compensation to farmers.

This first proposal is seen as unlikely to be agreed to either by German or by French farmers, The second proposal, and the one seen as having the most potential would be to exempt existing EC stocks from the cut in subsidized exports agreed upon in the nity currently has 21 million metric

tons of cereal in stock. The Blair House accord calls for a 21 percent cut in subsidized cereals exports between now and 2000. Although this solution would be unacceptable to French farmers, it

> For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT

is seen as the most likely to win

### BLAIR: Bonn and Paris Disagree Belgium's Effort to Boost The Franc Sends It Lower United States by leaving the sub-stance of the Blair House accord

BRUSSELS — The idea was to rate mechanism. Belgium has hoped restore strength to the Belgian to get the currency back to within franc. The result was confusion in the currency markets and a drop in the currency back to within the currency back to within

bank, at a lunch Tuesday for a the mark gained against other Eugroup of Belgian jouroalists, ropean currencies as well. sought to reaffirm the bank's comclosely to that of the mark, trade policy in a bid to make the

But, in an unguarded moment, the central bank's governor, Alfons have the central bank buy Belgian market to support the currency.

The ministers also said that oewly industrialized countries includfranc plunging Wednesday morning Brazil, China, Mexico, the Philing. The mark rose as high as 21.60 ippines, Thailand and the fastgrowing "dragons" of Asia should be denied EC trade concessions.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

francs and was last quoted in European trading at 21.44 francs, 4 percent above its central rate of 20.6255

the franc's value against the Deut- as further evidence that support was waning in Europe for close Officials of the Belgian central exchange-rate ties to the mark, and

The central bank tried Wednesmitment to tying the franc's value day to control the damage, with a spokeswoman saying it was prepared to use "all instruments available, including intervention in the Verplaetse, said be was reluctant to markets," to support the currency. The bank also said it preferred to

francs on the foreign-exchaoge use interest rates to support the franc instead, insisting, "Interven-That was enough to send the tion isn't as effective as interest rates." Belgium has yet to cut its main lending rate, the central rate, from 9.5 percent. The rate stood at 6.7 percent two months ago.
(Bloomberg, AFP)

Large-scale systems

### Ciba's Profit Holds Steady

left Swissair cruelly exposed.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL, Switzerland -Ciba-Geigy AG, Switzerland's largest ebemicals company, said Wednesday it still expect ed a higher profit for 1993, although the improvement would be limited by unfavorable business conditions.

The company said net profit for the first balf totaled 1.413 billion Swiss francs (\$953 million), hardly changed from 1.41 billion a year ago. Profit had risen 19 percent in 1992. to 1.52 billion francs.

Sales fell 2 percent to 11.85 billion francs in the half.

Analysts said that the results were in line with expectations, and showed potential for further growth in 1994.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

# SIEMENS NIXDORE

# Global Leaders:

Every year, DATAMATION, the biggest computer magazine in the world, publishes up-to-date rankings under the heading 'Global Leaders'. The 'top 15 IT-companies worldwide' are listed for various product sectors. Result for 1992: Siemens Nixdorf Informationssysteme AG has clearly confirmed its position as European No.1 in an environment that continues to be very tough. Compared to last year, the company has achieved significant improvements in some of the published sector ranking lists.

# The European No.1 thanks its customers

Ranking in terms of worldwide turnover, 1992. From Datamation, June 1993 edition

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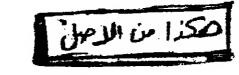
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# STRONGER. TOGETHER.

On September 1, 1993, Royal Bank of Canada successfully completed its acquisition agreement with the Royal Trust group of companies.

Clients of both organizations will continue to be provided with the service they have come to expect. The difference is, Royal Trust is now backed by the capital strength of Royal Bank of Canada.

Royal Bank of Canada is Canada's largest bank and was founded in 1869.

Together, with operations in 37 countries, the combined organization offers exceptional breadth and depth of services to corporate and private clients around the world, and now has over \$Cdn 240 billion in client assets under administration.



**ROYAL BANK OF CANADA** 

# Heiwa Places Its Bet on Gamblers

# Customers of Its Pachinko Machines Keep Spending

SAITAMA, Japan — The gaming-machine maker Heiwa Corp. owes much of its current On any given Sunday, you can find Mr. Suzuki in a smoke-filled pachinko parlor in Kurihashi, a suburb of Tokyo. He is one of the legion of Japanese wage-earners who frequent the country's approximately 20,000 pa-chinko parlors, which in effect are gambling

centers featuring flashy coin-operated games.

"I lost 5.000 yen (\$48) last week." he said amid the roar of hundreds of clanking silver balls rolling through the pachinko machine

"I'm now irying to get the money back."
The dream that a big payout is just one coin away is the reason these pachinko parlors are packed nowadays despite the worst economic downturn in Japan in this half-

It also explains why shares of Heiwa, which controls nearly 30 percent of the market for pachinko machines, have jumped 38 percent so far this year, compared with a 28 percent rise by the Topix, the broad measure of To-

kyo Stock Exchange issues.

In mid-August, Heiwa reported that its current profit had risen 12.9 percent to 17.85 billion ven on revenue of 49.4 billion yen for the first six months of 1993. For the full year, it expects current profit of 36.5 billion yen.
With numbers like that, investors are willing to overlook the pachinko parlors' reputed des to the Japanese crime syndicate — a reputation that the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, as well as Heiwa, say is undeserved. Besides, unlike many Japanese companies, Heiwa is giving some of its earnings back to

Thanks to packed parlors, Heiwa's stock has jumped 38 percent so far this year.

shareholders. The company has doubled its

dividend in the last three years.

In any case, it's not hard to understand why pachinko is so popular in Japan. Professional players have been known to walk away with \$2,000 for a day's work. For most folks, however, the pachinko parlor is a place where they part with their cash.

In the game, players propel a series of metal balls up an electronic board filled with metal studs and little chutes that send the halls into black bins outside the machine.

Taiwan Firm Aims for the Top via China

of the balls, which can be traded in for yen or gifts such as compact disks and X-rated videos. To sidestep Japan's paper-thin gambling restrictions, pachinko players cash in their winnings in a discreetly placed storefront just off the premises.

Last year, the industry generated sales of 16.98 trillion yen, up 8 percent from 15.75 trillion yen a year before.

That is considerably more than the 9.6 trillion yen pulled in by the horse-racing industry and roughly 35 percent of all the money earned by Japan's leisure industry, according to Pachinko Fan, a monthly maga-

Heiwa has managed to stay Japan's No. 1 pachinko manufacturer by upgrading its machines to keep up with changing times. Now the company is tearning up with Sega Enterprises Ltd., a maker of video games and home electronic toys, to develop new-genera-

tion pachinko machines. Heiwa is also looking beyond Japan for growth. It currently is seeking to export its nachines to Taiwan

Because pachinko, like other forms of gambling tends to be habit-forming, the compa-ny is expecting brisk growth through the end of the century.

Its expansion has included buy- mainly in China. Analysts say stiff

# Philippine Airlines **Seeks Alliance With** A Foreign Carrier

MANILA — Philippine Airlines is seeking an alliance with a larger foreign partner as part of its strate-gy to deal with troubles in the industry, a senior official said.

Romeo David, the airline's executive vice president, also said PAL was reorganizing its unprofitable operations in Europe and may cut its service down to only two cities, Frankfort and Rome or Paris.

lts executive vice president, Ro-meo David, told a business forum Tuesday that the flag carrier was holding talks with All Nippon Air-ways, Korean Airlines and American Airlines.

The alliance could take the form of complementing one another's routes or of foreign equity owner-ship. A majority of PAL was sold to private investors last year, but it is still 46 percent state-owned.

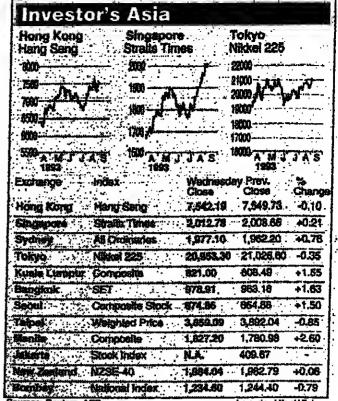
PAL's net income fell 8 percent in its 1992 financial year, to 1.025 billion pesos (\$36.5 million). The airline earlier said it was deferring acquisition of six Airbus PAL made a \$75 million down payment on the aircraft last year. Mr. David said plans to acquire the Airbuses, which are to service its European routes, were completed

before the company considered cut-

ting back its European operations. "We don't want these aircraft at the moment," be said. But he said the airline risked a penalty if it did not pay on time for the planes, which are already in production. The Airbuses will cost almost \$100

Mr. David also confirmed that the airline was acquiring four Boeing 747-400s at \$140 million each. The first two will be delivered this year and the rest by 1995. PAL personnel were already

training to operate the 747-400, and the company cannot spare any to train for the Airbuses, he added. Mr. David said PAL was also looking into acquiring 10 Fokker 70s in the next two years to serve its domestie routes.



# Manila Wants IMF Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MANILA - The Philippines underlined Wednesday its intention to negotiate an economic program with the Interna-tional Monetary Fund, saying failure to secure one would jeopardize growth targets and

bring back high inflation.

Manila began talks with an IMF mission this year after its last 18-month standby agreement with the fund expired in March, but was unable to reach an accord. The two sides are expected to resume negotiations later this month.

The government initiated talks with IMF this year for what it hopes would be its last program with the fund. Talks broke down in April because of wide differences over revenue

targets.
Economic Planning Secretary Cielito Habito told the senate committee on economic affairs there was a "time lag" before domestic savings could rise from increased revenues necessary to finance investments in President Fidel Ra-

Very briefly:

Shanghai is imposing ceilings on prices for meat and vegetables to combat shortages caused by excessive heat, rain and flooding. Inflation reached an annual rate of 23.4 percent in Shanghai in July.

Hoffman-La Roche is discussing plans for a \$30 million joint venture with Shanghai Sanwei Pharmaceutical Factory to make anti-cancer and cardiovascular products, the China Daily said.

 Korean Air said it planned cutbacks, including canceling orders for 15 aircraft from Boeing Co. and Airbus Industrie, to reduce losses.

 Vietnam authorized individuals to open savings accounts with oational or foreign banks after the collapse of a network of private credit cooperatives in Ho Chi Minh City.

· Malaysin's annual inflation rate fell to J.9 percent in the first seven months of 199J, from 4.5 percent in the year-earlier period. South Korea had a trade deficit of \$46 million for August, compared

with a surplus of \$102 million a year earlier. Japan's new vehicle sales fell 8.7 percent in August from a year earlier.

YTL Corp., a Malaysian construction and property concern, said Siemens AG would replace Britain's National Power PLC to help it maintain and operate Malaysia's first private power facility.

AFP. Reuters, AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Rudder

### Japan and EC Spar on Cars

TAIPEI — A rapidly growing Taiwan food maker says it aims to

become the world's largest pro-

cessed-food conglomerate, using

"Our goal is to become the

world's No. I food manufacturer in

25 years through expanding opera-tions on the Chinese mainland,"

said Kao Chin-yen, chief execuóve

of the President Enterprises Group.

slowly, but the mainland has great

potential," Mr. Kao said, predict-

ing that the group's revenue in Chi-

"The Taiwan market is growing

the Chinese market as a base.

AFP-Extel News

TOKYO - Business is "perhaps" as bad for Japanese carmakers as it is for carmakers in the European Community, a Ministry of International Trade and Industry official said before Wednesday's resumption of talks between the Community and Japan on a reductioo in imports of Japanese cars.

He said the negotiations, scheduled to last two days,
"will not be easy." In July,
Japan accepted the principle
of a further cut in exports to

the Community.

The EC Commission expects EC car demand to fall 15 to 16 percent this year.

# MINITEL: U.S. Fails to Respond JAPAN: Deregulation, Their Way

Continued from Page 9 backed by American Telephone &

na would exceed those in Taiwan

But analysts point out that the

speed of President's expansion will

be determined partly by the pace at

which the Taiwan government.

which lost the Chinese civil war to

the Communists in 1949, continues

its rapprochement with Beijing.

President has grown from a small flour and animal-feed com-

pany into Taiwan's biggest food

coming a blue-chip stock held by

many foreign institutional inves-

tors in the island's stock market.

cem over the past 26 years, be-

within 10 years.

Telegraph Co. Other changes, she added, may include pursuing niche markets as well as dropping time-based billing and instead charge consumers a flat monthly fee.

These minor adjustments are unlikely to resolve the real obstacle: ter and is to run on France Telean unclear regulatory environment. The Baby Bells, US West and the other regional companies spun off from American Telephone & Telegraph Co., were only recently granted 15-year licenses to provide information services in their operating regions. Meanwhile, competi-

commit itself to the Minitel system. Whatever the technology, ana-

ing San Francisco-based Famous Amos Chocolate Chip Cookie

Corp. in 1992 for \$60.6 million, and

another American cookie maker,

Wyndham Foods Inc., in 1990 for

The group holds long-term equi-

ty investments of about \$41J miltion in around 50 companies. In addition to food, its interests in

Taiwan include silicon chips, com-

puters, construction and conve-

But like many other companies in Taiwan, President sees its pros-

pects for long-term expansion lying

\$335 million.

nience stores.

lysts said, the network's success depends upon the quality and quantity. of value-added services co-developed by France Telecom and US West, One such service, Bill & Pay, a pay-by-computer package, was introduced in North America last wincom's Minitel oetwork this summer.

Although electronic directories and telebanking services are inno-vative, said Bob Smith, executive director of Interactive Services Association in Silver Springs, Mary-land, a trade group, the partnership

As announced in early June, US West will purchase 25.5 percent of Time Warner Inc.'s Time Warner Entertainment unit for \$2.5 billion.

competition in a limited domestic

market has already begun to pres-

Net profit at President Enter-

prises Corp., the group's flagship company, dropped 35 percent from a year earlier to \$34 million in the

first half of 199J, partly because of exchange-rate changes. Sales

climbed 6 percent to \$425 million.

play, the most aggressive of the domestic food manufacturers in

moving into the mainland," said

Benjamin Chen, analyst at Baring

"President Enterprises is a China

sure President's profit.

Continued from Page 9 neth Courtis, strategist and chief economist at Deutsche Bank Capital Markets (Asia). "This is where the great growth will be in the next

Yet Mr. Hosokawa finds himself hamstrung by socialists and other members of his governing coalition who are opposed to opening up markets at the expense of less-effi-cient small and medium-sized en-

Mr. Hosokawa plans to unveil a more complete list of deregulation and economic pump-priming mea-sures before meeting Mr. Clinton. lis administration has also com-nissioned a longer-term restructur-

These programs could buy Mr. Hosokawa some goodwill when he

meets Mr. Clinton. They could also help set a constructive tone when

U.S. and Japanese oegotiators meet oext week to begin adding flesh to the bones of the vaguely worded framework agreement" reached at the end of the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations in July. Io the accord. Japan pledged to reduce its current-account surplus by a significant margin and agreed to adopt "objective criteria" to measure progress to-

ward market access. But while deregulation may sound good to frustrated Japanese consumers, economists say that economic shot in the arm. In fact, greater price competition would only tend to worsen deflationary pressures that have slowed eco-

# JOBS: NAACP Presses Corporations to Hire Minorities

(Reuters, AFP)

Continued from Page 9 tough tactics, Father Chavis responded: "We are not trying to stage a media stunt here. We are taking

something that is potentially polarizing and negative for these companies and using it to build bridges." Behind the association's emphasis on economic em-powerment are concerns in the black community that despite decades of civil-rights gains and increasing black political power, blacks remain outside the ecooomic mainstream and under-represented in the work

forces and managements of large corporations.

Another motivating factor, NAACP officials said, was lax enforcement of the federal diversity policies through 12 years under Republican presidents

Officials now working under President Bill Clinton said they were reviewing the policies of the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance,

and ownership among micorities within these

Last month, the association announced the largest such fair-share accord of its kind with Flagstar Cos. the parent of Denny's. The pact provides for an increase in black employees at Denny's, black ownership and management of restaurants, and the use of black subcontractors. The benefits of the agreement for black Americans have been put at \$1 billion.

the NAACP did not put pressure on him to sign the fair-share agreement and that ultimately the pact made good business sense because it would result in new customers and ideas. The fair-share agreement also was a marketing coup

Jerry J. Richardson, Flagstar's chief executive, said

for Flagstar. The move was intended to salvage the company's already-fragile image after b flood of lawsuits, charging that several Denny's restau-rants had refused to serve black customers, required some to pay a cover charge or insisted that they pay for their meals in advance.

"Signing a billion-dollar agreement with Flagstar sent reverberations throughout the business community."
Father Chavis said.

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TATAS — ANTIHATAS ANTIHATA 

ADVERTISING SECTION

TECHNOLOGY in Singapore



# Institutes That Sustain R&D

ment of biotechnology. A

total of 200 scientists work

at the institute, half of

them with Ph.D.s from

North America or Europe.

clectronics aims to add

value to the Singapore

electronics industry. IME

collaborates with major

disc drive and microelec-

tronic companies in mater-

ial, process and failure

analysis; reliability en-

hancement; design repair;

and package/assembly

The institute also works

with integrated circuit fab-

ricators utilizing crystal technology and electron

working with IME include

Heimann Optoelectronics.

Texas Instruments and

GIMT - which is set

within the framework of Nanyang Technological

University - strives to en-

hance the productivity and

competitiveness of Singapore manufacturing indus-

currently

Semiconductor.

process optimization.

microscopy. Companies

Hewley Packard.

Tech

The Institute of Micro-

Singapore's ambitious National Technology Plan charts the nation's R&D directions in nine technology areas that have been identified as of strategic importance. Research institutes have been set up in four key areas - manufacturing, information technology, electronics and molecular and cell biology. They offer industry-oriented design, development, solutions and guidance.

Funding has been made available and tertiary education research units and statutory boards have been reorganized to offer indusry-oriented design, development, solutions and

The National Science and Technology Board currently funds the following institutes and research centers: the Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, the Institute of Microclectronics, the GINTIC Institute of Manufacturing Technology, the Institute of Systems Science, the Information Technology Institute, the Center for Wireless Communications, the Magnetics Tech-nology Center and the Na-tional Supercomputing Research Center.

Each of these institutes focuses on a specific area of technology and is responsible for training manpower, providing the necessary R&D infrastructure support, transferring technology to their particular industry and developing "pre-competitive" tech-nologies – innovations the industry may not be ready to apply for a further three to eight years.

For instance, the Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology's mission is to develop vibrant research in the biological and biomedical sciences to support Singapore's developfrigeration, Siemens Nixdorf, and Philips.
GIMT and Philips have

developed the Knowledge Based Daily Production Scheduling System to automate the process of manual scheduling of the production of printed circuit boards.

installation, Since Philips reports that scheduling time has been reduced from 24 hours to four hours.

Based on this success. the two parties are now working on a second project - the Capacity Planning and Data-Based Retrieval System - which will help Philips' factory decision makers be more flexible with output by making them better informed on critical plant capacity and resources.

The Institute of Systems Science has been set up to create "next generation" technologies, including natural language process-ing, human interface tech-

Continued on Page 17

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Joseph R. Yogerst and Julia Clerk free-lance writers based

in Singapore.

# Research Points the Way To a Prosperous Future

Singapore's government believes the future belongs, not to countries rich in natural resources, but to countries that make the best use of brainpower - collecting information and translating data into products and services.

dustrial policy reflects this basic premise. It concentrates on creating new jobs in expanding industries rather than protecting jobs in declining industries. And it stresses the importance of primary research and development as the key to creating and maintaining a competitive edge.

The island republic's in-

Singapore, a relative newcomer to R&D, has historically been a trading nation with no real need for innovation. In 1978, R&D expenditure was just 0.2 percent of gross domestic product. By 1991 this had increased to 1.1 percent.

The country still has a ways to go before catching up with developed countries like Switzerland (2.9 percent of GDP in 1990), the United States (2.8 percent) and fellow Asian nations like Japan (2.9 percent), South Korea (1.8 percent) and Taiwan (1.4 percent). But, as with other areas identified by the government as requiring attention, Singapore is making a concerted effort

to rectify this shortfall. One of the cornerstones of this effort is the National Technology Plan, which charges the National Science and Technology Board (NSTB) with coordinating R&D efforts through the allocation of grants, scholarships and other support.

So far, 2 billion Singa-pore dollars (\$1.24 billion) has been allocated to spur R&D efforts in niche areas of manufacturing technology, biotechnology and microelectronics. This is only for practical products

crease in the number of research scientists and engineers. In 1991, the number of R&D personnel stood at 34 per 10,000 workers (up from 29 in 1990). The plan calls for a target of 40 per 10,000 workers, a target that will be attained by converting people who now work in other industries, attracting new graduates or importing foreign

L.N. Wong, senior operations manager of PCI

as required by industry, agreed on between private companies and research institutes.

Of the total sum, 675 million dollars was allocated to private sector R&D incentives, 200 million dollars to local manpower training and a further 200 million dollars to international recruitment.

So much has been allocated to manpower because the National Technology Plan calls for an inLtd., a Singapore-based microelectronics manufacturing firm, sees a real need for more skilled personnel. "It's difficult to get top-notch engineers here." he says. "They are hard to find and not of a high enough standard. Less than 60 percent of my engineers are local

Ms. Chong Siak Ching, general manager of Technology Parks, which over-

Continued on Page 17

SONY

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Technology as its best (from the top): An AT&T ecousic testing chamber for cordless telephones; test bench for portable Company nements; orchid research at the institute of Mocular and Cell Biology; the manufacture medical instruments at the Beater plant in

Teo Ming Kian.

chairman of the

National Science

and Technology

Bourd: "Our mis-

sion is to develop

Singapore as a cen-

ter of excellence."

### ADVERTISING SECTION

# Policy to Keep Singapore on the 'Cutting Edge'

The chairman of the National Science and Technology Board, Teo Ming Kian, was interviewed by Joseph R. Yogerst.

Many Southeast Asian nations are now competing for high-tech investment dollars. What does Singapore have to offer over the regional competition?

Indeed competition bas been intense. Competition for investment dollars comes not only from Southeast Asian nations. It comes from the world

over. Our perspective therefore has to be a globai one. There is much that Singapore has to offer to new investors - stable political and social environment, an

easy place to live in for expatriates, convenient and reliable communications and financial facilities. open and rational business processes, use of English as a common language. Besides the various capital grants and tax incentives, investors are also attracted by our well-educated and productive workforce, our desire to help investors maximize their re-

sbaring. You may already know that Singapore has been rated as the most competitive newly industrialized economy in the World

turns (so that the work-

force can be paid the high-

est possible wages).

whether through infra-

structure development,

training of people or risk

Competitiveness Report for the 5th year running. It rated Singapore tops in almost all categories, including science and technology. Similarly, Singapore is one of the top three countries in terms of net income for multinational corporations in the Asia-Pacific

Is Singapore just o hightech manufacturing center. or will the nation become o major hub of science and technology innovation at some point in the future?

Without a doubt, the manufacturing sector has been and will remain critical to our economy. As the manufacturing sector accounts for 27 percent of our GDP, ensuring that Singapore maintains an ever more productive hightech manufacturing center is crucial. Such a manufacturing center will be the driving force for Singapore to become a major hub of science and technology innovation. The companies in Singapore and the government ensure we stay competitive. Science and technology must be exploited not only for new products, but new process-es for products which meet market needs.

We are moving toward more knowledge-based activities with greater innovative content. This is not just to benefit manufacturing - the technologies and innovations will be extended to financial, retail and other sectors.

Focus on R&D is essential for high value addition. It was for this reason that NSTB was established in 1991. Our mission is to develop Singapore into a center of excellence in science and technology to enbance the competitiveness of locally based companies. We do this by building up knowledge infrastructure, such as research institutes and centers, increasing our pool of qualified people through our universities and foreign recruitment, encouraging people to upgrade them-

selves by providing incen-

tives for postgraduate stud-

ies, attachments to local or

foreign companies or uni-

versities, and risk sharing

with companies to under-

How do local research

institutes help to keep pri-

vote industry at the "cut-

ting edge" of technology in

terms of both innovation

Our research institutes

have two main objectives.

Firstly, to develop state-of-

the-art technologies which

are economically relevant.

either for immediate com-

and competitiveness?

take R&D projects.

mercialization or for positioning our industries to jump into economic production when opportune. Secondly, to increase the much needed pool of R&D professionals. We currently have nine research institutes and centers. And all of them have joint projects with locally based compa-

They provide the knowledge infrastructure for our industry to tap into. They bring to the table knowledge that is already available, and if not, the enthusiasm and keenness to pursue and uncover the requisite knowledge and know-

The intention of such cooperation is not necessarily to keep the industry at the

"cutting edge" of technol-

ogy, but more importantly

at the "cutting edge" of the market, either with niche

products or with innova-

tions using existing tech-

nologies that will enhance

the industry's market com-

What are the major obstacles that Singapore

companies face in trying to

market high-tech products

on o global scole ogoinst

larger competition from

Jopan, America and Eu-

rope? Locally based compa-

petitiveness.

nies, including multi-national corporations, have always been targeting their production at the international markets. There is really not much of a major obstacle for them. Local companies may face problems in marketing their high-tech products if they compete head-on with established competitors. This is where R&D and innovation will belp.

Niche and customized products could be developed for specific markets which we understand. I am talking about markets not just in the Asia Pacific which through our makeup we can better appreci-ate - but also U.S. and European markets. The more renowned examples are Creative Technology and Aztech Systems, which command a substantial world market in multimedia sound cards.

is the private sector "pulling its weight" in terms of research and development, or should they be contributing o bigger percentage of their profits to high-tech R&D?

R&D expenditure can never be the sole responsibility of the government. The government can share the risk of an R&D undertaking, but the private sector must be committed and have ownership of the undertaking. That can come about only if they bave a stake in the R&D. This will ensure that government expenditure on R&D is economically relevant.

The National Technology Plan, when it was drawn up in 1991, stipulated that at least half of the gross expenditure on R&D must come from the private sec-

Results from the 1990 and 1991 surveys show that private sector contribution to such expenditure grew to 54 percent in 1990 and 58 percent in 1991. Therefore, we are encouraged by the fact that the private sector is "pulling its weight" to the extent

that we had expected. Can you give some ex-amples of "leading edge" or "niche" technologies that Singapore companies have gained from local R&D?

In the NSTB context, we will support all economirelevant R&D, cally whether it is good science or basic research or applied research. That is, the R&D outcome must be applicable for economic gain through immediate commercialization or positioning for future applications. would therefore place leading edge" technologies in this context, which necessarily would include the "niche technologies."

I will give you an idea of what I mean. The Institute of Systems Science and Apple Computer are developing technologies for the Asianization of software in language processing. The Information Technology Institute developed the expert system for port management. The Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, together with Glaxo, is developing screening methodologies for natural products. Hewlett Packard's unit in Singapore developed the inkjet printer. National Semiconductors's local R&D unit developed a system of inspection to increase their productivity of inspecting integrated circuits by 99 percent.

Local companies Eutech Cybernetics and PCI are developing niche products in process and control engineering and wireless

communications respecrively. Both have achieved successes and are strengthening their capabilities through R&D to penetrate international markets.

Does Singopore have enough science and technology institutes - and science graduates - to keep pace with your ambilious plans for the future? It will never be enough.

And this is a good sign that the dynamism and demands of the economy cry out for more support. We will be in serious trouble if someone comes and tells us that we have enough science and technology institutes and science and engineering graduates and asks us to stop.

We now have five research institutes and four research centers. They supplement research work conducted in our two universities. NSTB will develop more new centers where the need arises and at the opportune time. Our two universities produce about 2.800 science and engineering graduates a year. We have also targeted to increase the number of research scientists and engineers from 29 per 10.000 in 1990 to 40 per

10,000 by 1995. Not only will we help companies recruit foreign professionals, we bave also implemented a wide spectrum of manpower upgrading incentives, including post-graduate studies, attachment to local and foreign universities and to companies. In the same vein, is Sin-

gapore developing its high-tech infrostructure fost enough to keep poce with increasing demand?

I would like to believe we are. But we will contin ue to maintain our momentum and try to anticipate demands and needs,

The physical development of specialized premises for R&D is on

The demand for R&D space is expected to increase at 45,000 square meters annually over the next 10 years. The charac-

ter of these demands may also differ from the past. We are expecting a greater diversity in terms of size. from R&D centers of large corporations to the "incubators" of start-up companies, and technologies ranging from computer design to biotechnology and

pharmaceuticuls.

The first of the Science Park's four phases is near completion. The second phase has commenced development and will comprise intelligent R&D buildings, innovation centers and research utils lo match the level of sophistication of the various companies likely to relocate their R&D activities to Singapore.

Singnpore has tronsformed itself into a hightech nation in less than three decades. How has your society been able to odiust to so many changes in such a short time span?

Singaporeans have grown adopt to having to make changes. It is necessary that we constantly seek ways to improve and stay ahead."

A major investment over the years has been in our people, in emphasizing the importance of developing skills - in particular, technical skills - that have en-abled them to be equipped to handle the waves of technological and economic changes that have affected our businesses.

This is coupled with a pragmatic approach by the government in steering our businesses to achieve eco-

nomic success. A big advantage is that we are small. This has allowed "real time" feedback mechanisms and the constant interaction between businesses and government policy makers.

The spin-offs from success in our economic development have led to a good quality of life. This has made it that much easier for us to enjoy, rather than to cope, with the changes which have affected our society.



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Leading companies like AT&T, Du Pont, Exxon Chemicals, Fujitsu, Sony and Reuters have set up at the Singapore Science Park. In addition to excellent facilities and service support, they enjoy the Singapore Science Park's strategic location within the Technology Corridor of Singapore. This places them in close touch with premier R&D centres, hi-tech companies and support industries. Good transportation links, landscaped greenery and full amenities add to an ideal R&D environment.

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# Research Points the Way To Prosperity

Continued from Page 15

sees the Singapore Science Park, a center for R&D companies, does not think the local pool of engineers is too small. Rather she feels there is "a lack of engineers working in research and development." She adds that historically. Singapore has been a manufacturing base for multinational corporations and they made an attractive envi-ronment for engineers. "We just have to convince the engineers now to shift their focus to R&D," Ms. Chong

Another goal of the Technology Plan is to increase R&D expenditure to 2 percent of GDP by 1995, with the private sector taking up much of the slack. In 1990, just over half of Singapore's R&D expenditure was carried out by 266 companies in the private sector. NSTB feels there are another 3,000 companies which should be engaged in innovative activities.

For companies that don't have R&D personnel or facilities, NSTB encourages cooperation with public research institutes and will give financial support. NSTB grants take the form of up-front payments, which help take the risk out of innovation.

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If research and development is still in its adolescence, why would companies choose Singapore as an R&D cen-

One primary reason is infrastructure. Siogapore is often called the "lotelligent Island," partly because of its high level of computer literacy. A total of 84 percent of firms with more than 10 employees use computers. A peak of 95 percent usage is expected by the end of the decade.

These computers talk to each other. About 40 percent of firms have computers linked to suppliers, husiness partners and government departments. By 2007, virtually every home, school and business will be interconnect-

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY STAPICIE COMPANIES

ed as part of the government's IT2000 plan, giving quick and easy access to information and services.

The 1992 World Competitiveness Report states that Singapore's power supply infrastructure is the best of all developing countries in meeting business needs. The island's sea and airports are consistently ranked best in the Asia-Pacific region and the postal service is believed to be the world's first fully computerized nationwide sys-

Singapore Telecom offers a highly advanced telephone service, which is set to improve still further through a recently announced 3,5-billion dollar investment in the next five years. Telecom says this investment will enhance national and international networks, ensuring that Singapore remains an attractive location for foreign business investment. Broadband iotegrated services digital network and optical fiber links to all homes and places of business are among the services that will be introduced.

Meanwhile, the Singapore worker is rated the best you can find anywhere, according to Washington-based Business Environment Risk Intelligence, which has given Singapore top marks for the 12th year running. The Singapore worker came out tops in several categories, including relative productivity, legal framework, worker attitude and technical skills.

Physical location is another important consideration. and here Singapore scores high marks again. Technology Parks was established in 1990 as one of the largest private industrial developers and managers in Singapore. Today the organization looks after the interests of more than 100 Science Park tenants - multinational and local companies as well as government institutions involved in biotechnology, microelectronics, materials technology, precision engineering and telecommunications.

The Science Park is being developed in four phases and will eventually total 110 hectares. Groundbreaking for Phase II is scheduled to take place before the end of this year. A key feature of Phase II will be an Innovation Center and a Business Center.

The Innovation Centre will contain spaces of 50 to 150 square meters for small, start-up companies. It will offer linkages to research institutes, access to relevant government departments and research information in Singapore and abroad through an electronic network. The adjacent Business Center will house consultants offeriog technol-

Ms. Chong believes that "by locating these companies together, they will be encouraged to interact and can have access to pool business resources, thereby reducing over-



Making hard disk drives at Conner Peripherals demands a special environment.

heads, and allowing themselves a jump-start in their busi-

One of the first buildings to be completed in Science Park II (early 1995) will be an amenities center, housing social and community clubs, meeting rooms and a small theater. And the landscaping is to be carefully planned to aid communications and relaxation - with green areas and

The Singapore government is oot the only active innovator. Sony has had a R&D laboratory in Singapore since 1987, its first Asian plant outside Japan. The laboratory, which specializes in the development of software, supports Sony operations in South Asia, and also shares its findings with head office and labs in Europe and the Unit-

Sony believes that Singapore is one of the most attrac-tive locations for offshore R&D facilities because of the standard of engineering resources - all engineers at the lab are Singaporean, other than the manager, who is Japanese. Sony says it also appreciates the high level of computer literacy. And being able to be situated at the Science Park allows Sony to interact with other scientists and have access to nearby research institutes like the National University of Singapore and the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research.

Machine tool manufacturer Yamazaki Mazak, recently voted the global iodustry leader hy American trade journal Machinist, has allocated 180 million yen per year for R&D work in Singapore. The lab carries out research in areas including customized engineering and artificial in-

Company chairman Teruyuki Yamazaki says Singapore was chosen because of its "well-known reputation as a high technology pursuing natioo." Inexpensive labor was not a factor in site selection. Rather, Mr. Yamazaki says, "we must have talented people to utilize the sophisticated equipment." Singapore could provide the goods in terms of both exceptional engineers and excellent infrastructure.

Toshiba, leading manufacturer and supplier of semiconductors and electron tubes in the Asian market, has its regional headquarters in Singapore and is now setting up a Design Center there to provide engineering support to its customers. This is Toshiba's fourth Design Ceoter in Asia, following Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea.

Many people in the industry feel that Singapore could still improve. Mr. Woog of PCI says that the major obstacle his com-

pany faces in trying to compete globally in the high-tech market is that "Singapore is a little behind in exposure to innovative market demand in microelectronics." He feels that PCI's marketing department is going to have to beef up efforts to keep abreast of the latest developments of the company's R&D thrust. Mr. Woog would like to see PCI make the transition from a company that manufactures to customer specifications to being an original design man-

Ms. Chong of Technologies Park concedes that Singapore is now facing competition from immediate neighbors in attracting high-tech investment.

"Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand are trying to short-en their learning curve," she says. "They want to leap straight into high-technology iodustries."

However, Singapore is still ahead of these other countries due mainly to the farsightedness of the government in putting the appropriate infrastructure in place.

# **Bright New Ideas Need Incubators**

Twenty years ago, the Singapore Institute for Standards and Industrial Research was formed as a statutory body to establish and disseminate industrial standards in Singapore. As a third party for certification, it mainly facilitated exports.

Today, SISIR has a second mission - providing industry with high-level research and development on a contract basis. SISIR's laboratories are equipped with 40 million Singapore dollars (\$24.8 million) worth of equipment that is manned by 200 engineers, applied scientists, technologists and researchers.

Asked to clarify SISIR's role among the various re-

search institutes io Singapore, Mr Steve Lai, assistant chief executive, says, "It may seem that the fields of discipline are similar, but the technical areas of specialization for each research institute are different.

On top of that, SISIR focuses more on the development and application aspects of R&D and less on basic research. In this regard, we see ourselves as an organiza-tion helping companies in their downstream operations."

All of the technology that SISIR translates into business applications evolves from specific industry needs. The institute has three "hard" and two "soft" technology divisions. The hard technology divisions provide applied research capabilities oo a contract basis, product and process development, as well as testing and evaluation.

The soft technology arm includes a Standards Division that acts as the National Standards Authority and as the agent for a oumber of overseas agencies to test products on their behalf. The other soft body is the Technology

### B<del>lack Box Launche</del>t FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

Transfer Division, which facilitates the dissemination and collection of information locally and overseas.
In 1989, SISIR launched its R&D Incubator scheme.

Under this program, companies with good ideas hut insufficient capital or expertise can "set up shop" at SISIR and be provided with floor space, access to oecessary facilities and personnel, plus funding.
SISIR recently announced an NSTB-funded joint pro-

ject with the Master Printers Association to develop a computer integrated manufacturing process to automate the production planning and shopfloor control systems of the local print industry.

Late last year, Singapore Automotive Engineering Ltd. launched the vehicle equivalent of an aircraft "black box." The black box is slightly larger than a Walkman, weighs about 300 grams and is fitted onto a vehicle's dashboard. It records time, speed, distance traveled and other data and is particularly useful for managing company fleets. SISIR's Design and Development Center assisted in the black box concept design and prototype fabrication. It also provided preproduction consultancy.

# Institutes That Sustain R&D Funding

Continued from Page 15

oplogies, virtual reality, parallel computers, multimedia processing, neural networks, fuzzy logic and proadband networks.

Among the institute's prototypes for new applications are computer-aided translation of technical manuals from English to Chinese for IBM; a cargo container identification verification system for the Port of Singapore; and a hip replacement visualization system for the NUS Hospital.

Together with Singapore Press Holdings, the is-land's newspaper publish-ing monopoly, the Infor-mation Technology Insti-tute developed ALEXIS – Auto-Layout with Interactive Support, a program that automates the layout

of some advertising sections in the Straits Times.

Another successful colfaboration was the development of the Ship Planning System with the Port of Singapore Authority. With this system, the lead time for shippers to bring in their containers has been halved from eight to four

To create and deploy advanced and useful innova-tions, the ITI was created to bring together R&D tal-ent and infrastructure. It specializes in software engineering, knowledge systems, office communications, image processing, multimedia applications and data visualization.

Strategic, application-specific R&D in wireless communications is the force at the Center for

Wireless Communications. This institute focuses on research into modulation and transmission, wireless networking and cellular technology. Current proment with Singapore Telecom of performance measurement of digital cellular ..

mobile radio systems.

The Magnetics Technology Ceoter, which is also situated at the National University of Singapore, provides focus on technologies related to the disk drive industry and offers support on data storage systems, consumer electronics and miniature power supplies. Among the industry leaders that are at present working with MTC are Wearnes, Microplis, Hewlett Packard, Seagate, and SAE.

Advanced computatioo-

al technology to enhance Singapore's industrial and commercial competitiveness is promoted by the National Supercomputing Research Centre. The cendustry on projects iovolving high performance computing and will help companies overcome barriers in integration high performance computing into their operations.

At present, the center is working with NEC to eo-hance the competitive advantage of Singapore's financial sector through the development of financial neural network models on NEC supercomputers.

Prototypes are under development for stock price prediction, stock selection, portfolio management and exchange rate analysis.

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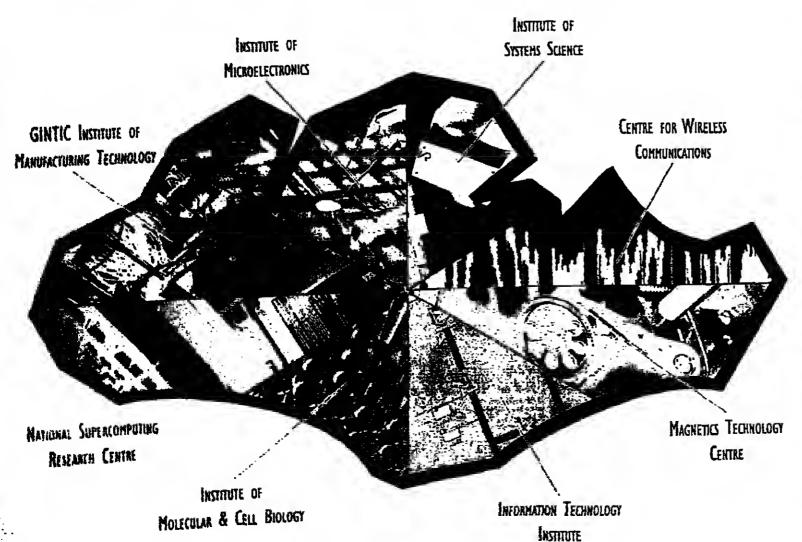
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# SPORTS BASEBALL

# Braves Batter Sagging Giants, and Jays Bolster Lead Over Yankees

# Atlanta Cuts Deficit in NL West to 31/2

By William Gildea

ATLANTA - The Atlanta Braves sliced what once was a 10game San Francisco lead in the National League West to 314 on Tuesday, extending their three-game West Coast sweep of last week with an 8-2 onslaught before a chanting, chopping selfout crowd. In a virtual duplicate of their last meeting last Wednesday, the Braves treated the right-handed 17-

### **NL ROUNDUP**

game winner Bill Swift like a batling-practice pitcher. Swift gave up five carned runs in 4% innings Tuesday night after allowing six runs io 4% last week. On such marginal progress pennants are lost.

Greg Maddux won his 16th game almost as easily as he had over Swift last week - 9-1 - in a complete-game performance. David Justice hit his 35th bome run and drove in four runs as the Braves continued to play like runaway division winners instead of secondplace pursuers.

"Just like a movie script," said the Braves' owner, Ted Turner. On a night when Barry Bonds went four for four, including his 39th home run, the Braves topped him with timely hitting by Justice. Fred McGriff, Mark Lemke and Damon Berryhill, and a run-saving

diving eatch by right fielder Justice in the third inning.

"Everybody on the ballclub is swinging," said the Braves' manag-er, Bobby Cox. "It seems that ever since Fred McGriff came on the scene, everybody's been doing better. Just his presence helps. McGriff was traded by the San Diego Padres in late July.



Atlanta's right fielder David Justice made a run-saving catch of a drive by the Giants' Matt Williams in the third. Justice also hit his 35th home run and drove in four runs.

Maddux admitted that winning the first game of the three-game series was a major burdle cleared. To beat the Braves, you have to stay away from the big inning."

said the Giants' manager, Dusty Baker, "We didn't, We're still 3/2 up. We're not pressing."
Swift collapsed from a three-inning oo-hitter to a five-run Braves

fourth. A bases-loaded single by Justice drove in the first two runs. Berryhill singled on a 3-0 pitch for the third run. And Lemke hit an opposite-field double to left-center for the fourth and fifth runs.

An error on a ground ball by second baseman Robby Thompson hinted anew at the Giants' unraveling and opcoed the way for a threerun Atlanta fifth, McGriff doubled in a run to finish Swift.

In relief, Dave Righetti hrushed back Justice, who dropped to the dirt. But as the baseball poets would have it, Justice got up, dusted himself off and, on a 3-0 pitch. sounded Atlanta's sweet end note, the crack of a perfectly hit ball for

his 35th homer.

The Giants were playing without two injured starters — first base-

man Will Clark and center fielder that they played tentaovely.

"They have the better team —
we're not doing to deny that,"
Bonds said. "Right now, we're

thinking too much and we're oot doing what we're capable of do-In other games, The Associated Press reported:

illies 7, Cubs 0: Ben Rivera pitched a four-hitter and equaled his

Martins 2, Padres 1: Gary Shef-Darren Lewis - but more than field's sixth-inning home ruo against his former team backed Charlie Hough's seven-hit pitching

> Sheffield, in his first game against San Diego since he was traded June 24, broke a I-l tie with his 19th bome run.

in Miami.

Astros 10, Mets 2: Pete Harnisch gave up three hits in seven innings. and visiting Houston had a seasonhigh 18 hits as the Astros snapped a game after four innings with in-

Cardinals 7, Reds 6: Bernard Gil-key's two-run triple with two outs in the ninth gave St. Louis the victory over Cincinnati at home.

Expos 14, Rockies 3: Wil Cordero and Larrin Fletcher each drove in four runs, and Gil Heredia scattered six hits in Denver as Mootreal extended its winoing

streak to six games. Pirates 6, Dodgers 2: Joel Johnston earned the victory against Los five-game losing streak. New Angeles with 4½ innings of relief York's Dwight Gooden left the and had his first two major-league hits for the Pirates in Pittsburgh.

# Toronto Edges A's in 10th As Chisox Rout New York

and the visiting Blue Jays held on to beat Oakland, 3-2, Tuesday. The victory gave Toronto a 112-game lead over second-place New York in

### AL ROUNDUP

the American League East as the Yankees lost, 11-3, to Chicago Paul Molitor's sacrifice fly in the 10th gave the Blue Jays the lead. It was Toronto's third straight victory after opening the West Coast trip 0-3 at Seattle, including squander-

ing leads twice late in the game. Dennis Eckersley gave up a lead-off single in the 10th to Roberto Alomar and was replaced by Rick Honeyoutt. Joe Carter followed with a single, moving Alomar to second. After John Olerud struck

out, Alomar stole third and Molitor hit a fly ball to center field. "There's a lot of baseball left but it was a big win," Carter said. "Any time you get a chance to pick up a game on the teams that are behind you, it's a big win."

The victory went to Danny Cox, the fifth of six Toronto pitchers. Ward got the final three outs for his 38th save hut oot without some

The A's loaded the bases in the bottom of the 10th with two singles and a walk against Ward. But Brent Gates ended the game with a fly ball to center field.

White Sox 11, Yankees 3: In New York, Frank Thomas hit the 100th homer of his career and Tim Raines homered from both sides of the plate, driving in four runs, as the first-place White Sox routed New York. Chicago leads Texas by

It looked like another blown chance to gain some ground for the Toronto Blue Jays.

But this time, Duane Ward escaped a bases-loaded jam in the 10th and the visiting Blue Jays held on the state of the process of the process of the game.

The White Sox had 13 hits, including five home runs, Joey Com and Ellis Burks also hit homers.

The Yankees acquired relief pitcher Lee Smith from St. Louis after the game.

after the game.

Rangers 8, Red Sox 1: Jung
Gonzalez took over the majorleague lead with his 40th homer and Kenny Rogers won his sixth straight start as Texas beat Boston

at Fenway Park.
Rogers allowed six hits in his third complete game and tied Fer-guson Jenkins's team record, set in August 1974, of six victories in a

Orioles & Angels 2: Mike Pagliarulo tied a career high with four hits, including a two-run homer, and Mike Mussina struck out six consecutive California batters. leading Baltimore in Anaheim

Mussina won for the eighth time io 11 decisions.

Mariners 5, Tigers 4: Dave Valle and Dave Magadan delivered RBI singles in the eighth off Mike Heaneman as Scattle rallied from a 4-04 deficit to beat visiting Detroit.

Royals 6, Brewers 5: Gary Gaetti and Hubie Bronks each hit two-run homers to power Kansas City in Milwaukee. The Royals snapped a 5-5 tie on George Brett's sacrifice fly in the seventh inning.

### Outta There, At Last: Homer Wins It in 22d

The Associated Press MINNEAPOLIS - It's been a long season for the Minnesota Twins and Cleveland Indians, so it was fitting that they hooked up for the longest game in the majors. Neither team is contending for a pennant, but they still took 6 hours, 17 minutes to

settle their game Tuesday. Minnesota prevailed, 5-4, on Pedro Munoz's solo homer to open the 22d inning. Munoz's ninth homer of the season, a 390-foot shot to right-center field, came off right-hander Jason Grimsley,

the seventh Cleveland pitcher. Ahout one-fourth of the 17,968 fans were still on hand. It was the longest game of the 1993 major-league season, surpassing the Los Angeles-Philadelphia 20-inning game

of July 7. The game was 30 minutes looger than any previous Twins game and, in innings, equaled the 22 played on May 12, 1972, in the old Met Stadi-

um. The Twins lost that game, 4-3, to Milwaukee. The Indians had had one longer game: 6 hours, 30 minutes and 19 innings at home against Boston on April 11, 1992. Cleveland's longest previous game by innings was a 21-inning, suspended game with Chicago in May 1973.

### SCOREBOARD

# BASEBALL Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE 600 616 640-1

Stewart, A. Leiter (4), Elchhorn (7), Costilla

1-5 17 1
(22 lontags.)
Meso, Plunk, (8), DiPoto (9), J. Hermondez
(11), Wertz (13), Mutta (20), Grinsslay (21) and
S. Alomor: Bonks, Coolon (8), Willis (8), Apulsor (11), Horttey (14), Tsomis (18), Merrimon 

TLWarrell, P. A. Mortinez (7) and Aust Hough, Author (St. Kink Is), Horvey 19 and Sontiopa, W—Hough, 8-14. L—TT. Worrelt, 1-4. Sv—Horvey (391, HR—Florido, Sheffleid (191, Houshop 94 file 148—10 18 8 New York 92 04 989—2 5 1 Homisch, T. Jones (81, D. Jones (91 and Toubersee; Gooden, Schourck (5), Teigheder (8), Ingly (9) and the control of the

Toubensee: Gooden, Schourck (5), Teigheder (4), Innts (7) and Hundley, W—Harnisch, 124, L—Gooden, 12-15, HRS—Houston, Biggle 1181, Teubensee 19). New York, Banilla 1311, Bur-

Pognazzi, W.-Murphy, 3-5, L.-Dibbie, 1-2, HR.-Cincinnati, Marris (4), Montreet 12 828 46)—14 15 1 Colecusia 016 889 411—3 13 3 Heradia, Show (7), Barnes (9) and Fiether, Sidosii (8); Gr. Harris, 3. Reed (6), M. Alunoz (7), Maare (7), Hotnes (9) and Girordi W.-Hardia, 3-2, L.-Gr. Harris, 11-14, HRS.-Montreel, Grissam (15), Berry (11), Cordero (7), Las Anseles 610 180 685—2 4 1 Pittsburgh 612 685—6 12 6 Ke. Gross, Dool (4), Trilicek (5), Td. Worzel (6) and Piezza; Yboney, Jahasban (3), Newsie (7), Dowey (9) and Slought, W.-Jahrshat, 2-2, L.-Ke. Gross, 3-12, HR.-Las Anteries, Piazza (28).

Japanese Leagues

### TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

N. Y. YANKEES-Put Steve Form officher,

Signed Dorren Dreifort, pitcher, to minor-MONTREAL—Recoiled Randell White, Milletier, from Ottowo, IL Wolved Fronk Solick, Infleider, BASKETBALL

FOOTBALL

Mortanual Feotback Language
ATLANTA—Traded Tim Kokal, puntier, to
Green Boy for conditional droft choice, Reslamed Tim Green, defendive and juden Solomost, linebocker; Jason Phillips, wide receiver; Elbert Shelley, comperback; Jeff
Donaldhan, aniety, and John Buddenburs,
lackle, Strend Shownyn Baker, wide receiver;
Robble Toback, conter, and Mortin Hochecks,
defendive and, to Instrument Science,
INSERIAL OCCUR.

Brod Smith, Unabackers: Mark Staten and

detersive back; and Jeff Thomason, light end. CLEVELAND—Cut Tim Jacobs, comer-CLEVELAND—Cut Tim Jacobs, conser-bock: Derrick Doubles running back; Travis Davis, detensive tackie; and Dove Jones, light and Put Tim Watson, safety, on reserve non-footbal injury list, and Orlando Brown, tackie, an injured reserve, Resigned Most Slaver, Placekicker; Brian Hartson, puriter;

HOUSTON-Cut Eugene Scole, Je Small and Robert Lyles, linebockers; W Drewrey and Patrick Rabinson, kick return-ers; James Atkins and Eddle Smith, deten-sive linemen; Chuck Bradley, lockie; Le'Shal

שנט חט 2-0 יואר מתו

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land) 1 - Lugano win 6-2 en opprosete Apoel Micasia (Cyrkrus) 2, Bangar (North Ireland) 1 - Apoel win 3-2 en oppresene ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE Everton & Aston VIII: 1 Ipswich 1, Newcostle 1

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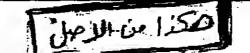












# SPORTS TENNIS



The unseeded Javier Sánchez after he toppled No. 5 Sergi Bruguera in straight sets on Wednesday.

# Lendl Out With Injury, Graf Marches On

NEW YORK - Ivan Lendl, a three-time U.S. Open champion match Wednesday because of an injured knee.

Lendl trailed Neil Borwick of told the chair umpire he could not continue.

"I came in with a bad knee and it was getting worse," Lendl said. "I couldn't push off on it and I didn't see any point in playing."

Lendl said he apparently had strained a ligament, and that the injury was so bad Tuesday that he "couldn't play at all."

Lendl, 33, who has reached the quarterfinals at just two tournaments since May, said that the injury was not career-threatening.

This marked the first time Lendl failed to reach at least the second round at the Open, although it also was his third first-round exit at a Grand Slam tournament this year. He was eliminated in the first round of the Australian and French opens, and in the second round at

Earlier, Meredith McGrath needed more than trendy wraparound sunglasses to protect her from the onslaught of top-seeded

Graf relied on her usual arsenal

to defeat McGrath, 6-3, 6-1, in less than an hour.

The Sanchez family chalked up and seeded 13th this year, quit dur-ing the third set of his first-round the process, knocked the French Open men's champion from the first round.

Australia, 4-6, 6-4, 3-1, when he of fifth-seeded Sergi Bruguera, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-4.

Bruguera won the French Open to June on his favorite surface slow, red clay. He was uncertain on the hard surface and his attempts to win from the baseline with claycourt strategy failed him.

Bruguera, however, blamed the loss of weakness caused by a stomach ailment.

"The food here is not very good for me," he said. "I was very ured, the whole match." Sánchez said he was tired, too, but felt confident against his high-

er-ranked countryman. "I think it is not too much difference between the top players and the first 50 or first 100," said Sanchez, ranked No. 35. "Anyone can

beat anyone." McGrath, No. 79 played well but Graf didn't give her any hreaks, making twice as many winners and winning 72 percent of ber firstserve points.

Jana Novotna, the Wimbledon runner-up, won her second match in 24 hours Wednesday, turning back the player that some have

Today's

Appears on

Page 6

PERSONALS

Welcome to the world REANOR AUCHINCLOSS Born; August 21, 1993 Weight: 8 lbs. 5 cz. Length; 21 inches

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to beat Iva Majoli 6-3, 6-0, to reach the third round.

In other early matches on the tournament's third day, eighth- stabbing in April. seeded Andrei Medvedev beat Fer-Javier Sänchez made short work 11th-seeded Goran Ivanisevic used a marathon tiebreaker to beat Daniel Nestor, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (20-

18); the women's fourth seed Conchita Martinez beat Amy Frazier 6-6-0; and ninth-seeded Anke Huber beat Clare Wood 6-4, 6-4. that took her to the Wimbledon

Majoli is a 16-year-old from Za- final against Graf this summer. She

greb who has been compared with Seles, the women's champion at the Open the last two years who is sidelined while recuperating from a

Any comparisons between the nando Meligeni, 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1; play of the two young players who grew up in the former Yugoslavia. however, did not extend to Wednesday's match, where Majoli

made 31 unforced errors. Novotna, the eighth seed, showed more of the kind of play

When I was a child I never dreamed of getting through the fin-als of Wimbledon," Novotna said. "So when I made it this year, it gave me a lot of confidence and I hope it shows," added Novotna who could be facing a rematch with

Graf in the semifinals here. "I never look at the draw, who I have to play," she said. "There is no way I am thinking that far at the moment, so don't say anything about the draw anymore.

### Other U.S. Open Results

Men's Sineles. First Round

MoliVal Washington, United States, det. Alberto Mancini, Arcerdina, 44, 6-3, 3-4, 5-1, 7-5;

Michael Joyce, United States, det. Dovid Nathkin, South Africa, 4-4, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1; Marc Goellner,

Germann, det. David With, United States, 6-2, 6-7

(7-5), 6-2, 6-3; Jim Courier III, United States, 6-2, 6-7

(7-5), 6-2, 6-3; Jim Courier III, United States, 6-2, 6-7

(7-5), 6-6, 1-7-5; South, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3; Catric

Pioline IIS, France, det. David Prinosit, Germann, 6-7

(8-1, 1-2, 1-6, 1-7-5), 7-6 (20-18); Richard Krony, 6-7

(8-1, 1-3, 1-6, 1-7-5), 7-6 (20-18); Richard Krony, 6-7

(8-1, 1-3, 1-6, 1-7-5), 7-6

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Wenner's Singles, First Roamd Lindsay Dovembert, United States, def. Wil-trud Probst, Germany, 4-4, 4-2; Sandra Cec-chill, Italy, def. Sandra Wassermon, Belgium, 4-4, 7-6 17-21; Tami Whittinger, United States. 6-4,7-6 17-21; Tami Whittinger, United States. del. Jonet Lee, United States, 6-1, 6-1; Nototilo Medvedevo, Russia, del. Yone Karmia, Japon, 6-1, 6-4; Anny Frazier, United States. def. Pom Sinther, United States. 3-6, 6-3, 7-5; Leita Meskhi, Georgia, del. Jenniter Coprioti (7), United States. 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Amanda Coetzer (15), Sauth A frica, def. Ni-cole Provis. Australio. 4-2, 4-3; Sandra Cocic. United States, def. Claudia Porvik, Germany, 2-6, 6-2, 2 Jina Garrison-Jockson (16), Unit-

beth Smylle, Australia, 6-3, 6-2; Korina Hobsu-dova, Slovakia, def. Radka Zrubakova, Slova-kia, 2-4, 6-2, Klimberly Po, United States, def. Rosalyn Niderfer, United States, 6-3, 6-4, Gaturiela Sabatial ISI, Argentina, def. Patty Penalcia, United States, 6-3, 6-1; Jenny Byrns. ne Sukova (12), Czech Re

tima, 4-4-3: Nathatile Tauziat 1141, France, def. Elena Briauthevets, Ukraine, 1-6, 4-4, 6-1, Second Reend Jano Novotno (61, Czach Republic, def. Ive Majali, Craotia, 4-3, 6-8; Anke Haber 17), Ger-many, def. Clore Wood, Britain, 4-4, 6-4; Laura Getersa, Iraly, def. Alexandra Fusal, France, 6-3, 6-1; Ginner Helsean, United States, def. Julie Halard, France. 7-5. 6-1; Mar leeva-Fragniere (11). Switzerland, c Stafford, United States, 7-6 17-41, 6-0; Nicole Napatsuko, Jopan, 6-4, 6-2; Stefff Graf [1].

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# For Agassi, a Fitting End to a Bad Year

NEW YORK - Andre Agassi's summer of discontent ended with a horrific five-set firstround loss to Thomas Enqvist of Sweden, de-finitively making 1993 a year Agassi would like

The 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-7 (3-7), 6-2 debut performance at the U.S. Open of the 61st-ranked Enqvist was the latest stumbling block for Agassi, who barely secured the 16th seeded

"It is unfortunate to come here and want to win the tournament and get a surprise like that,"
Agassi said of his latest failure at a major event.
"It's dramatic," he added, "If you win, you feel like you are on top of the world and if you

lose, you feel like I am right now." Agassi, who normally entertains the crowd with his flamboyant personality and on-court antics, was all business on Tuesday. Unfortunately, business was not going well, as Agassi could oot find his form.

Japan Group Backs China 2000 Bid

SIDELINES

lobs and line-hugging shots that made the crowd stand and howl throughout the last three 1987 that he has not reached at least one semifinal at a major event. sets, Agassi's effort was essentially doomed by

three glaring gaffes.

Trailing 5-4 in the first set, Agassi drove a routine backhand 5 feet (1.5 meters) beyond the haseline on set point to give Enqvist the set. In the second set, Agassi again found himself serving at 5-4 — and this time be doublefaulted to fan Enqvist's hopes even more. Agassi said be might have been home free after seizing the fourth-set tiebreaker. But after holding on for a 2-2 tie to start the last set, his serve

failed him again. him again in the last game of the match after putting Agassi in a 0-40 hole.

Afterward, a dazed Agassi said: "I never really felt sharp. At the start, I was just fighting to stay in it. When you're down two sets to none, it takes a lot of mental energy just to get back into it. I never felt like I was ever putting it away."

Despite all the heavy ground strokes he and Enqvist traded, despite all the drop shots and cludes pitifully, marking the first time since doing?"

nal at a major event.

Tonsillitis kept him from competing at the Australian Open, a wrist injury kept him idle during the French Open and the eventual champion, Pete Sampras, prevented him from defending his Wimhledon crown by taking him out in the quarterfinals.

Enqvist killed Agassi's chances of salvaging the year before he ever got started here, Agassi, who reached the quarterfinals last year, also lost in the Open's first round, to

Aaron Krickstein, in 1991. Agassi has always been an athlete who relies Enqvist broke him to go up 4-2, then broke on natural talent rather than intricately devised

game plans. "I am not the player that responds well to a lot of thinking on court," said Agassi, who recently underwent a coaching change from Nick Bollettieri to Pancho Segura.

"It's a hig debate in my mind," he said. "How much do I just rely oo instincts and how much do I really have to have a clue as to what I'm (Reuters, WP)

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### start of racing in the other group. It appeared that the round would not be held until Thursday. The final ends Saturday. New Baseball Format Likely in '94

Istanhul, Manchester and Sydney are also in contention.

Dutch Boat Leads Nations Cup Final

HOORN, the Netherlands (AP) — The Netherlands, skippered by Roy Heiner, took the lead of its group Wednesday in the first day of racing in the Nations Cup yachting final.

The Dutch team scored a clean sweep of five victories in the first round

of the round-robin tournament. Anstralia, led by Neville Whittey, tonk

second place in the group after losing only to the Dutch. Brazil and New

Zealand each scored two victories to tie for third. Still winds delayed the

CHICAGO (NYT) — Negotiations between baseball owners and players for expanded playoffs and three-division play very likely will be brief and successful, given the public positions of the two sides, and the new format should be implemented for the 1994 season.

Boston's John Harrington, ebairman of the owners' schedule format committee, said Tuesday that the owners were prepared to move quickly to realign the National and American Leagues from two divisions each to three each. The Players Association has indicated it would approve an additional round in the pennant playoffs if the owners took that step.

When the owners approved the additional round of playoffs for next season, they said they wouldn't consider going to three divisions before 1995. Then Monday, Donald Fehr, head of the Players Association, said that the players opposed expanded playoffs that would include two nonchampionship teams but that they would consider the new round if each league's playoff included three division champions and the second-place team with the best record.

### For the Record

Ghama, the defending champion, beat Chile, 3-0, and Nigeria defeated Poland, 2-1, on Wednesday in Tokyo to set up an all-African final on

Saturday in the world under-17 soccer championship. (AP)
The international Olympic Committee on Wednesday began accepting hids to stage the 2002 Winter Games. The deadline for entries is Feb. 1. 1994, and the choice will be announced on June 16, 1995.

Magic Johnson and other former National Basketball Association stars -will begin a European tour in Geneva on Oct. 7. They will play in Essen, Germany, on Oct. 10, Berlin on Oct. 12, and Tel Aviv on Oct. 16. (AP)

# French Soccer Chief To Meet FIFA President

BEIJING (Reuters) — A private Japanese group is sending 2,000 people to attend China's national games and show their support for Beijing's bid for the 2000 Olympics, the People's Daily reported Wednesday.

It said the 2,000, from the Japanese International Cultural Friendship Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — The president of the French soccer federation, Jean to be rigorous, or it'll be a disaster," he added. "This is what I'll be ex-Association, would attend the opening ceremony for the national games on Saturday and would wear hats and wave flags to express their support for Beijing's bid.
"Beijing's putting on the Olympics is a matter for all of Asia," an Fournet-Fayard, said Wednesday that he would meet João Haveassociation official was quoted as saying. "The purpose of our activities is to wish Beijing every success in its bid." The International Olympic Committee is to decide on the host of the Games on Sept. 23. Berlin, lange, president of FIFA, the sport's world governing body, in Zurieh on Monday, to discuss the Marseille-Valenciennes hribery al-

Fournet-Fayard said he hoped to defuse a growing conflict with FIFA over the investigation into

the match-rigging charges.

Havelange said in a letter to Fournet-Fayard on Tuesday that he thought French officials were procrastinating in the inquiry and said they must make a decision in the case by Scpt. 23 or France could face suspension from international competition.

UEFA, European soccer's governing body, also wants French au-thorities to complete their investi-gation of Olympique Marseille, the European Champions' Cup holder, before this season's tournament be-

gins this month. UEFA's executive committee is to meet in Zurich on Monday, to decide whether the French champions can defend the cup. Marseille is scheduled to face AEK Athens in a first-round match on Sept. 15. UEFA is said to fear having to exclude Marseille after the start of

the competition. The body is awaiting a French league report of a hearing in the case to held on Saturday. But Fournet-Fayard repeated on Wednesday that bis federation

could not proceed any faster under "I understand FIFA's impatience, but is not possible for us to violate French law," be said. "And we cannot change the timetables of the Higher Judicial and Disciplin-ary Commission. We haven't wast-

"But in an affair like this, we have laining to Mr. Havelange and UE FA's executive committee."

He said he was "surprised" by the "suddenness" of FIFA's threat. "In the past, there have been rumors of corruption in other countries that have never been elu cidated." Fournet-Favard said. "For once, a federation is trying to shed the full light and I think it's

rather necessary to help them."
But Sepp Blatter, FIFA's secretary general, backed Havelange.
"If Mr. Havelange has taken the bull hy the horns, it's because of a lack of information," he said Wednesday in an interview with the Luxembourg radio station RTL. "We cannot interfere with French law. But there are rules, laws that we call sporting justice." The French league president, Noël Le Graet, said Wednesday that be would be "extremely

shocked" if FLFA and UEFA imposed sanctions on Marseille or France without taking into account the national authorities' opinion. Marscille allegedly tried to fix a French league match against Valenciennes on May 20, a week be-fore it beat AC Milan to win the Champions' Cup. (AFP, Reuters)

■ Anti-Hooligan Plan Set French police are to crack down on soccer hooligans to prevent a repeat of the violence that marred a match in Paris last weekend, according to the French sports minister, Michèle Alliot-Marie, Reuters reported from Paris.

Details of the campaign were to be unveiled later by the Paris police ehief, Alliot-Marie said Tuesday on French television. Ten policemen were injured by Paris Saint-Germain fans in clashes

during a league match against Caen at the Parc des Princes.

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# Taking Heidi Off Hold

WASHINGTON — When the in the streets and the high cost of president came to Martha's hernia operations. Vineyard, I had to put Heidi on

I never met Heidi Fleiss, but she sounds very much like the girl next door. Of course, the girl who lived next door to me was never accused

of procuring, though she did become a lawver. I remember her well because There are

I used to carry her black book to school for her. hundreds of people in Hollywood

would kill to get Buchwald their hands on Heidi's book, and there are a lot more who would kill to see that no one got their hands

But seriously, folks, America is now facing another moral crisis. The population is asking itself if this media frenzy is warranted, and if it isn't, should we read about it

As distasteful as it is to me, I have to defend the frenzied coverage given to this very newsworthy story. Once again the press is dealing with the public's right to know.

This is my argument for the Hei-di story. The economy is in the doldrums, Sarajevo is in shambles, and the tax bill is retroactive. ft's no wonder the country is ready to buy a story about love in Gucci

The U.S. must have a scandal every month to make it forget guns

### Lindbergh Mementoes Stolen

United Press International

ST. LOUIS, Missouri - Items commemorating aviator Charles Lindbergh's historic trans-Atlantic flight have been stolen from the History Museum in St. Louis, including gold-plated keys to the cities of London and Paris, a gold chronometer and various medals given to "Lucky Lindy" after his 1927 solo flight from New York to Paris. Museum officials said the items were stolen Sunday night when the museum was not guarded.

Heidi Fleiss has brought us escape from fire, wars and pesulence. She made us realize there is more to life than Saddam Hussein and the Mexican peso. She holds in her book secrets that could blow movie studio execs and talent agents sky

I doe't know who is in her Hall of Fame, and I refuse to speculate, though I have heard many names of men who really shock me,

On the screen they are PG, but in their private lives Jack Valenti would have to give them an R. Heidi's story puts all of this into perspective. She lights the sky like a

meteor. She brings joy to all those who have no good news to read. The press may be sharks on this one, but the reading public is io a far greater frenzy for more details.

Where I spent the summer, on Martha's Vineyard, the beach was divided with signs - pro-Heidi and anti-Heidi - with the lifeguard in between. As the days wore on, the groups pulled their blankets closer together and exchanged the latest news from the front.

We debated the big question, "If you bad Heidi for a daughter, would you lock her in her room or vould you call 911?"

I don't know what the final result of the case will be. Many Hollywood personalities who are listed in the book are already volunteering for Somalia.

But no matter what people tell you, it was Heidi — not dinosaurs - who made the summer of 1993 for many people.

I don't want anyone to think I am for or against the Heidi factor. She got me through my youth in the Swiss mountains, and now she's getting me through my adulthood in the Hollywood Hills.

Before you condemn her, think what the world would be like if there was no Heidi story on the front page to read while you were eating your Cheerios. Imagine what life would be like if all you had to digest was the trade bill with Mexi-

But above all, don't criticize the press for its coverage. Writing about Heidi of Hollywood is a dirty business - but someone has to do

# The Long Hot Summer of Joe McGinniss

By David Streitfeld Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — He's been called a worthless, money-grubbing, no-talent. Iraudulent, lying, cheating, sickening, disingenuous sleaze in newspapers and magazines around the world, but you've got to admit: Joe McGinniss still has his good manners. There's an astonishing lack of bitterness in his voice as be talks about how The Last Brother: The Rise and Fall of: Teddy Kennedy" was destroyed in the me-dia over the past three months.

"It's no fun being a voodoo doll, having all these pins stuck in you every day," he says. "I'd rather be respected than reviled. But if that has to be part of the price for writing this book, which I still believe

deeply in, so be it."
He's been ridiculed for making things up and condemned for stealing from others. He's been denounced for wallowing in old sludge and dismissed for not having any new dirt. He's been told his technique of ing what Senator Edward Kennedy was thinking was so appalling as to he unpar-donable, yet so boring it's unreadable.

McGinniss's real misfortune was to become a symbol of the excesses of contemporary nonfiction. As the first-person approach developed by the practitioners of the New Journalism evolved over the last decade into a godlike ability to flawlessly re-create events and conversations based on the memory of one or more participants, an inevitable backlash has been brewing.

In pushing this omniscience to the ultimate, McGinniss — who had neither been present during the events of Kennedy's life nor interviewed those who bad, although he wrote as if he had done both - was a natural candidate for trouble.

How much, no one could have predicted. As recently as May, Simon and Schuster was actually eager for "The Last Brothcr" to be a sensation. The book was described in its catalogue as "shocking and newsworthy." That turned out to be exactly correct, just not in the way the her was hoping.

"This didn't become a controversial book," he notes. "Controversies have two sides. In this case, the other side never developed. What I said didn't matter." So what would be call it?

"A massacre. Moreover, the stain is likely to linger. Asked whether McGinniss would be permanently tainted by this episode, Simon and Schuster's president. Carolyn Reidy. says candidly: "I would hope not, but I don't know, to be perfectly honest."

The Last Brother" limped onto The New York Times best-seller list for two weeks, fell off, and will re-enter it at No. 15. For a book with 265,000 copies in

prist, this is effectively a disaster. As McGinniss himself points out, "The bot-tom half of the list in August is frankly not

a hotbed of competition. In casting about for someone to blame. McGinniss has suggested that the senator's operatives are out to destroy him. "If I were working for Kennedy and wanted to discredit this book ahead of time." he says, "this is exactly the approach I would bave taken.

It's true that Kennedy called William Manchester, author of The Death of a President," to make sure he had seen an article stating that McGinniss had plagia-

But McGinniss suggests more. After a television interview with Larry King, he says King told him privately about "the pressure I've had to cancel you. I've oever seen it worse. They didn't want you here." Who? asked McGinniss.

"I don't have to spell out the names," King said. The only problem is, King denies having

any such conversation. "I never got one call from anyone representing the Kennedys, and I never said anything to McGinniss about being pressured." King says. About his longtime friend, he comments: "I think he's getting a little paranoid."

McGinniss, 50, was in a uniquely unfor-tunate position with "The Last Brother." Those who admired his previous work were disappointed that it wasn't the fully researched, heavily footnoted biography of Senator Edward M. Kennedy they expected from the best-selling nuthor of "The Selling of the President, 1968." Those who don't like him personally — a particularly large crew, it seems - found further evidence to confirm their distaste.

"What is it I've done over 25 years," McGinniss asks, "to bave this many peo-ple act almost bke a lynch mob?"

A fair question. Most famously, he wrote sympathetic letters to Jeffrey MacDonald. the military surgeon who was convicted of murdering his wife and children. In the course of his research, McGinniss had decided his subject was guilty, yet that didn't stop him from writing letters to MacDonald stating there had been an obvious miscarriage of justice and wasn't it all a shame.

MacDonald felt understandably be-trayed when "Fatal Vision" appeared with a cold-blooded description of him as a murderer. He sued and collected \$325,000.

But the real punishment for McGinniss came in Janet Malcolm's much-talkedabout New Yorker series on MacDonald's lawsuit, which not only served to publicize the letters but made a case that journalists in general and McGinniss in particular are

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McGinniss on the uproar over his Kennedy book: "What I said didn't matter."

a kind of confidence men, seducing their subjects and then betraying them.

McGinniss hasn't always needed Mal-colm to be his worst publicast. For instance, he reminds readers of his 1976 book "Heroes" that a profile he had written of Senafor George McGovern shortly after the 1972 presidential campaign was called by the candidate "full of inaccurate and fabricated quotations. . . . I have seldom en-countered a more disreputable and shoddy piece of journalism." Most reporters are not so unwise as to repeat past denunciations,

whether deserved or not. This time around, the literary crimes McGinniss has been charged with involve forms of laziness: He indulged in lurid suppositions without research to back them up, dido't bother to disguise his appropriations from others or even add footnotes. Although he says he talked to "dozens" of people, the book is written in such a way

that you can find no trace of them. This, believes Milton Gwirtzman, a Kennedy associate who was a key player in the book's downfall, is why other journalists beat up on him. "They were offended he took his million dollars and didn't do the work," Gwirtzman said. "They have to

work for their quotes. He didn't." "Certain books require legwork,"

McGinniss responds. "What I wanted to do with this book required me to think and write about Teddy in a way that hadn't been done before.

Still, McGinniss is particularly vulnerable on the laziness charge. A side-by-side examination of "Heroes" and "The Last Brother" reveals that much of the Kennedy material in the first, adding up to severpages, is reprinted either verbatim or

almost verbatim in the second.

Furthermore, McGinniss reprints in "Heroes" a oewspaper column he had written eight years earlier about a visit Senator Robert Kennedy had made to Philadelphia In "The Last Brother," he quotes some of these sentences verbatim and without attribution. There's oothing bugely immoral about this, but it probably woo't win you any admirers either.

"Maybe," McGinniss suggests after a discussion of some of these points, "I've become the journalistic equivalent of what Teddy Kennedy used to be - someone who can't get away with anything because whatever be does, there's always something from his past that can be used

In that sense, he adds, maybe he was the perfect biographer for Ted Kennedy after

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### **PEOPLE**

### A Lion for Spielberg, But Critics Are Roaris,

Steven Spielberg will receive a Golden Lion career award at the Venice Film Festival, and many in the Italian film world are angry that the festival is so heavily Americantinted. Thirteen American films, in: cluding Spielberg's "Jurassic Park," are showing there, but only three are among the 18 films in competi-tion. Galo Pontecorvo, the festival director, responding to critics, said, Whether you like it or not, American cinema today is the most com-mercial and what pulls the crowds."

To no one's surprise, the first round went to David Letterman. "Late Show with David Letterman" got a 10.9 rating — reaching at ...t. 10.3 million U.S. homes — in its debut on CBS. But NBC's "Tonight" show with Jay Leno held its ground with a 4.1 rating, only slightly lower than its 4.6 average. Leno's first night at the belm of "Tonight," on May 28, 1992, had an 11.8 rating.

Four authors were shortlisted Wednesday for the Irish Times fic-tion prize: David Malouf of Austra-lia for "Remembering Babylon": Vikram Seth, India, for "A Suitable Boy": Philip Roth, U.S., for "Operation Shylock" and E. Annie Prouls.
U. S., for "The Shipping News."
The prize will be given in October.

President Frederik W. de Klerk announced Wednesday that his son, Willem, who had a highly publicity of romance with a black girlfrie, J. would marry Hermien Mostert, who white, in Cape Town on Oct. 9. Two years ago, the younger de Klerk went to live in England with a black fellow student for about a year. He announced his engagement to Mostert in February.

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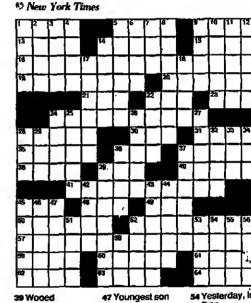
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# "I wonder if the little guy had tun today

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